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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

OIL CITY CASUALTIES.

A TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM.

Three Oil Tanks, Two Buildings and the Bridge Struck by Lightning.

Seven Persons Prostrated and Injured.

A GIRL'S SHOES RAPIDLY TAKEN OFF.

Man Run Over by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 9, 1874.

A man named H. Warner was run over by the cars this afternoon. He attempted to get off the cars while they were in motion and fell under the train, which passed over one leg, crushing it badly and rendering amputation necessary. Warner lives at St. Petersburg, Pa.

At three-thirty this afternoon, we were again visited by a most tremendous thunder storm, the lightning striking in all directions. One crude and two refined oil tanks, belonging to the Economy Refining Company were struck. The crude tank contained ten thousand barrels of oil, the sudden ignition of which sprung the roof of the tank upward, and in falling back again it in some manner smothered the flames. One of the refined tanks contained fifteen hundred barrels of refined oil which ignited but went out of itself, showing a remarkable degree of fire test. The other refined tank was set on fire but was extinguished without much trouble, it being good test oil. About the same time the lightning struck the store of Martindale & Co., the Allegheny river bridge and Hunt & Reynolds' lumber office. No damage was done to the bridge or buildings, but several people were injured. Mr. Reynolds was knocked down, but unhurt. Mrs. Martindale, her little boy at the store of Martindale & Co., and Aggie Switzer, the little cash girl, were struck by the fluid and severely injured, being completely made insensible. The shoes were torn from the feet of Aggie Switzer. Aside from the above, there were two men and a girl knocked down, who were near the door of the building at the time. The physician reports that Mrs. Martindale and the little girl are doing well and there are no fears for their ultimate recovery. Mrs. Martindale's little boy was stunned but otherwise uninjured.

NATIONAL REUNION OF ABOLITIONISTS.

Interesting Meeting in Chicago---Distinguished Reformers in Attendance---"Without Self-Laudation, to Commemorate the Work of God's Hand."

CHICAGO, June 9.—The national reunion of original anti-slavery advocates, or abolitionists, convened in the Second Baptist church of this city this afternoon, and was called to order by Gen. A. L. Chetlain. There were about two hundred delegates in attendance. The church was well filled with spectators. Among those from abroad were: the Venerable Rev. Wm. Goodell, of Janesville, Wis.; Allen Coffin, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. Lewis Tappan, Brooklyn; C. C. Burleigh, of Florence, Massachusetts; E. Harwood, Levy Coffin, Elizabeth Coleman, Alfred Burnett, of Cincinnati; L. S. Harding, Rev. H. M. Hardin, of Indiana; Rev. Jno. G. Fee, of Berea, O; L. Farnham, of Newark, O; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; L. L. Rice, of Columbus, O; Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana. Many others from various parts of the Union are either here or on the way. Gov. Beveridge, in a brief speech, welcomed the delegates to the hospitalities of the State and city. He alluded in eloquent terms to the cause in which they had labored, and to the results of those labors. The Committee on Organization reported as follows: President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Vice-Presidents, A. L. Chetlain, Jas. Burney, J. B. Grinnel, Levy Coffin, Jno. G. Fee, S. K. Bustin, Austin Willey, G. L. Lemoyne, L. W. Hitchcock, C. C. Burleigh, S. Colding, L. Wetmore, Secretarys Rev. H. E. Hovey, Wm. E. Fyfe, Orlando Davidson. The report was adopted, but as Vice President Wilson had not arrived, Gen. Chetlain was called to preside temporarily. Letters were read from Hons. J. W. Alden, Francis Gillette and Francis Adams, expressing regret at their inability to be present. An eloquent letter of regret from Wm. Lloyd Garrisan was also read by the Secretary of the Association, L. Eastman, who then in the chair of the Executive Committee, proceeded to state the origin and object of the reunion which, he said was the first ever held by the Abolitionists. He also remarked that the old soldiers in the battles of Liberty should come together and, without self-laudation, commemorate the work of God's hand in the liberation of four million bondsmen. The speaker viewed briefly the history of slavery in the country from its establishment to its downfall. The afternoon's exercises closed with the reading of a portion of an address, of a reminiscent character, by Rev. Wm. Goodell, one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery cause. The entire address will be read in instalments at each daily meeting of the reunion.

At the evening session, a letter was read from T. W. Higginson expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting, and conveying assurances of his interest in the proceedings. Rev. Jas. Blanchard, President of the Wheaton College, and an early laborer in the anti-slavery cause, delivered a highly interesting address on the history and the triumph of the Anti-Slavery party. A paper on the life and character of the late Alanson Hall was read by Mr. Willey. There will be afternoon and evening meetings of the association through the week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1874.

MICROSCOPIC SWINDLE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers are cautioned against forged circulars in the name of Bowell & Co., ordering the publication of microscopic and a miscellaneous list of advertisements. It is characterized as a swindle.

WHOLESALE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

French papers publish a letter from the Bishop of Laranda upon the massacre of Christians at Tong King. The bishop says that within his mission were eighty thousand Christians, but ten thousand have been strangled, burned or drowned, and he adds that he has no hope of escaping martyrdom himself. This startling communication bears no date, but is generally credited in France.

Striking laborers made an attack to-day on Italians who had taken their places, and two of the latter were fatally wounded.

Epcasset and Jourde, communists, who escaped from New Caledonia, sailed to-day for London.

A coach of an excursion train, jumped the track at Lebanon Hollow last evening, and thirty persons were more or less severely injured.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Wheeling.

WHEELING, June 9.—A man named Jas. W. Mellish, a silver plater, lately working at Indianapolis, committed suicide in this city by taking poison and cutting his throat. The deed was committed between Saturday evening and this morning. Poverty and drink are assigned as the cause.

Memorial to Charles Sumner.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Music Hall to-day, paid its tribute to the memory of Charles Sumner. The decorations were elaborate, tasteful and appropriate. Geo. William Curtis delivered the oration.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day.—For the Northern Middle States and Lower Lake Region, light rains and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with north and west winds, a slight fall of temperature and rising barometer. For the southern portion of the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, nearly west winds, low temperature and stationary or rising barometer. For the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather and high temperature, with light to gentle winds, slight changes in the barometer.

The steamers India, from Glasgow, and Donald, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

There is no verdict yet in the Grant Parish cases, and it is thought at New Orleans that the jury will fail to agree.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific railroad have elected William B. Ogden trustee, in place of J. Edgar Thomson, deceased.

The War Department has information of a movement among the Comanche and Cheyenne Indians to make war against the whites in general and the people of Texas in particular.

The American Homeopathic Institute is in session at Niagara Falls. France has 400 homeopathic practitioners, Germany 500, Great Britain 400, Italy 200 and the United States nearly 6,000.

Dispatches from India report that serious famine riots have occurred near Darjeeling, in the Sikkim territory. The troops were obliged to fire on the rioters, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

Judge Baker, at Cairo, Illinois, has granted an injunction restraining the transfer by trustees in that city to parties in St. Louis, of the bonds subscribed to the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railway.

Reports from the famine districts of India state that cases of actual starvation are now rare. The number of persons employed at the various relief works is decreasing, in consequence of the rains which prevail.

The School Board of St. Louis has resolved to memorialize Congress to amend the Civil Rights bill so that it shall relieve all schools from the necessity of admitting children of both races to the same rooms and classes.

The District of Columbia Investigating Committee will report a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner of three persons, who shall exercise all the powers of the government now exercised by the Board of Public Works.

The first train of steam cars passed over the St. Louis bridge yesterday. General Sherman, who was of the party crossing, drove the last spike connecting the bridge track with that of the Vandalia Railroad. Speeches were made by General Sherman and others, and the health of the directors and stockholders was drunk on the center span of the bridge.

The Court, at Charleston, has decided that the action of Governor Moses, as charged in the indictment against him for larceny, was his official action, and if it was a crime, it was committed by him as Governor. It is therefore ordered that the indictment as to Franklin T. Moses, Jr., be quashed, and that the case, as to him, be stricken from the docket.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

DEATH OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

PARIS, June 9.—Archbishop Landriot is dead.

AN UPROARIOUS DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—CRIMINATION AND RECRIMINATION—GAMBETTA AND HIS FRIENDS INSULTED.

PARIS, June 9.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Gerard, deputy from the Department of Nievre and member of the Left, read a document which he stated had been circulated during the recent election in that department. The paper urges the Bonapartist officials to confer all appointments in their gift upon retired officers who are in favor of the election of M. Rurgeing, the Bonapartist candidate, and adds that the Minister of Finances M. Moonne has furnished lists of such officers to the government. M. Girerd demanded an honest inquiry into the affair.

M. Rouher disclaimed any knowledge of the document, and insinuated that it was fictitious. He declared himself in favor of in inquiry, and would discuss the subject when the results of the investigation should be presented to the Assembly.

M. Gambetta accussed Ministers Magne and Crissy of complicity in this discreditable business.

The Bonapartist members of the Assembly indorsed M. Rouher's offer to discuss the matter when investigated.

M. Rouher then reminded the Chamber of the charges in relation to improper and fraudulent contracts and appointments reported by the committee on the acts of the September government against M. Gambetta. A violent scene followed.

M. Gambetta replied that he had always answered the questions of the committee, but did not admit the right of "wretches," with which term he branded the Bonapartists, to question him. The tumult and shouting which this reply provoked, rendered M. Rouher's rejoinder inaudable.

M. Ruffet threatened to move a vote of censure on M. Gambetta for the words he had spoken.

After the sitting M. Gambetta and his friends were followed as they were leaving the chamber, and insulted by Bonapartists. The occurrence is considered as of a serious character, and causes great excitement in Paris.

The Left claims that 320 members are pledged to vote for the dissolution of the Assembly, and they only require thirty more votes to carry the motion, which they intend to introduce at the earliest day possible.

England.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 9.—The Duke of Connaught appeared as a member in the House of Lords last night, for the first time.

Spain.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Times* this morning, in an editorial article commenting on the communication recently sent to the various powers by the Spanish government, says: "It is a hint that the time approaches when the Spanish government must be received within the pale of nations on terms of equality. If it be proved that the Carlist generals are incapable of keeping the enemy at bay in Biscay and Navarre, the insurrection is likely to extend beyond the limits of the Carlist strength on Carlist ground are now pretty well defined, and when the national army resumes operations, it is not likely to encounter effectual resistance. These more cheerful prospects justify the Spanish government in making an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and should Serrano maintain himself and constitute a stable *de facto* government, we know of no reason why it should not be recognized as well as Marshal Mac Mahon's."

THE "TIMES" DISCUSSES THE PILGRIMAGE.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Times*, in an article on the American pilgrimage to Rome, expresses surprise that a race priding itself on its shrewdness and freedom of thought, should indulge in such antiquated superstitions. Feeling, after contrasting the desolation and wretchedness of the late Papal States with the cultivation and fertility of America, they, as a matter of course, the people, accustomed to judge of institutions by their results, will find their minds disabused.

Spain.

MOVEMENT AGAINST NAVARRE.

LONDON, June 9.—A letter to the *Times*, from Vittoria, says Marshal Concha is moving against the Carlists in Navarre with every available man. Gen. Dorregaray, Commander of the Carlists, is in good position.

LATEST WAR NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

MADRID, June 9.—Latest advices from the scene of war in the North state that the Carlist forces are concentrating in entrenched positions about Puerto la Reina. The main body of the republican army is still at Logrono. The weather is stormy, which delays a battle. A Carlist division towards Aragon was frustrated by republicans.

Italy.

RECEPTION OF THE PILGRIMS BY THE POPE.

ROME, June 9.—The pilgrims from the United States, accompanied by one hundred American Catholics resident in Rome, proceeded to the Vatican to-day and were received by the Pope. Bishop Dwinger, on introducing them, created a sensation by his manifest devotion of the Catholics of the United States to the Holy Father. Honestly loving liberty, they heartily condemned the tyrannical persecutions of the Church by bourgeois rule as heresy and estranged from God. Dr. Theard spoke briefly in the same spirit.

The Pope replied that, amid the darkness which encompassed the world, Christ in the nation was a ray of light. The enemies of the Holy Church were numerous. It was a great consolation to look upon the New World, where the true faith had so marvelously developed to require the more frequent creation of new dioceses. Still, false religion prevailed on a large part of that Continent, and we must constantly pray for the restoration of all to the true faith.

The Pilgrims then advanced one by one and kissed the Pope's hand and presented the gifts they had brought from America. After the last interesting Pilgrims withdrew, deeply impressed. They propose, as a future commemorative, an album containing the signature of each member of the pilgrimage. On Thursday next the entire party will receive the Communion from the hands of the Pope.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—Steamship China, from New York arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—Steamer Hecla, from Easton, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Steamships City of Paris and Rhein, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝@92⅞. 5-20's 105, 108¾; do 1867, 110¾; do 10's, 107¾. Erie 9¾. Illinois Central 95; do preferred 90⅝.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 6⅝@6⅜; Orleans 6⅛. Sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull; average California white wheat 12s 6d@12s 7d; club 12s 7d@12s 10d; red Western spring 10s 6d@11s 3d; red winter 10s@10s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days are 45,000 quarters, of which 39,000 quarters were American. Corn 34s 9d. Lard 52s.

PARKER'S, PA.

The Races Yesterday--The Winners and Their Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S PA., June 9, 1874.

The heat of the day was excessive, yet the races were well attended and passed off admirably. The following horses in each race were started, with the following results: Three hundred dollar purse, three minute trotting race—Maud L. 1, 1; Blanche Arrington 2, 3, 2; Buck 3, 2, 3. Time, 2.55, 2.49, 2.45.

Two hundred dollar running race, mile heats—Hartland 1, 1; Winnie 2, 2; time 1.48, 1.48. Mike of Garryone and Farmer Billy were distanced.

Three hundred dollar 2.35 trotting race—Orange Billy 1, 1, 1; Tib 2, 2, 2; Joker 3, 3, 3; time 2.46, 2.44, 2.46.

The running race was the best ever witnessed in this section.

FIRE RECORD.

Barn-Burners in Salem, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., June 9, 1874.

A fire last night destroyed the barn of J. L. Dellenbaugh, in the rear of his American Hotel. The flames spread to Walton's, Pickett's, Hunt's and Balcom's barns, totally destroying all of them and partially burning a brick barn of J. A. Dellenbaugh on the opposite corner of the alley from where the fire originated. The loss is about four thousand dollars, partially insured in the Columbiana and Richland Mutual companies. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New York--$40,000.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A fire broke out this morning in a building at the northwest corner of Washington and Warren streets, occupied as wooden ware and matting manufactories, and extended to 278 Washington street, causing a total loss of $40,000.

Great Destruction in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, June 9.—At three o'clock to-day, a fire broke out in Lovejoy's extensive planing mill in the Northeast corner of the city, and soon spread to the adjoining property. The large amount of seasoned lumber stored in the yard adjoining, burned like tender and the flames are not under control. No paid fire department. At this writing several frame houses are on fire, and as these are located in the midst of a populous district, it is impossible to predict the damage that may result. The people in the neighborhood are wild with excitement, and an immense crowd of people are attracted to the scene by the burning.

Later.—o'clock—The firemen have the fire now under control, and as the wind has died away, the damage will not be as great as at first supposed.

Crawfordsville, Ind.--$30,000

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 9.—A large fire occurred here last night, by which damage to the amount of $30,000 was sustained, of which Dogherty and McClelland, carriage makers, and Koff & Mahoney, agricultural dealers, lose about $25,000. They are insured for $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is the largest that ever occurred here.

POLITICAL.

RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—Both Houses of the Rhode Island Legislature voted to-day for United States Senator, without making a choice. General Burnside had the most votes in each House.

INDIANA REFORM CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—A large number of delegates to the Reform Convention to-morrow have already arrived. From present indications harmony in the State will be represented. The leaders in the movement assert that a new party will be organized, to be known as the "Reformers' and Industrial Reform Party." They will nominate a full ticket for State officers. The Convention will meet in the Exposition building at ten o'clock.

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ARCOLA, IND., June 9, 1874.

Boy Drowned while Bathing.

Eddie Swift, a lad of thirteen, was drowned this noon in Blue Lake, three miles north of this place, while bathing. He had a boat with him, holding on to it, but it slipped from his grasp and, being unable to swim, he sank. The body has not yet been recovered.

Thomas Settle, an old and wealthy citizen of Louisville, died yesterday, aged sixty-four.

Nursing Sisterhoods.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have received and examined with great interest the reports for 1873 of "St. Luke's Hospital," in New York; of "St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children," in the same city, and of the "Children's Hospital," in Boston, all charitable institutions, giving medical treatment and nursing any sick that come to their doors, and supported by the benefactions of those who regard a hospital as one of the best and most economical agencies for the relief of suffering humanity.

St. Luke's Hospital, built by the exertions of Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., from money contributed mainly by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was opened for the reception of patients in May, 1858, and placed under the care of St. Luke's Sisterhood, who had, during the four years preceding, conducted a small parochial hospital at their own home, in which about two hundred patients had been treated. During 1873, nearly one thousand patients received medical treatment. There are in its wards fifty permanently endowed charity beds—many of them "memorial" beds—and nineteen free beds, supported by an annual subscription of three hundred dollars each.

The neatest report of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, simply informs us that it was founded in 1870; that in 1873 it cared for seventy-seven sick children; and that it is one of seven charitable and educational institutions in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary. It is, of course, under the control of the Episcopal Church, and doubtless thus receives its support from that source.

The "Children's Hospital" in Boston, incorporated in 1869, is different in character from the others, as it is free from all ecclesiastical control, and not dependent on the gifts of any special sect. It bases itself on broad charitable grounds, and makes its appeal to all for maintenance. About two years ago it was placed—as far as its patients and internal arrangements were concerned—in the charge of two carefully trained nurses and most excellent women, members of St. Margaret's Sisterhood, of East Grinsted, Sussex, England—an order established by J. M. Neale in 1862. In 1873 its wards provided shelter and care for one hundred and twenty-three sick and helpless children.

The remarkable fact connected with each of these Hospitals, worthy of the earnest consideration of all who are interested in such institutions, in the hearty recognition and practical application of the general idea, that *the dignity of labor* between men and women, is a most important factor in the ultimate success of any humanitarian scheme.

In each men provide the money that is necessary, and carefully manage the finances, but, accepting as an axiom—that nursing the sick is a special province of women, it is left to them to organize and do that relates to the care of patients. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that where the external business connected with the founding and sustaining of a charitable institution, is controlled by men, while the current details of the internal arrangements are left to women, the greatest measure of success is insured. Those who have most carefully studied the question theoretically, as well as those who, by personal experience and close examination, have a right to speak positively, agree on this point.

All of the hospitals named are in charge of Sisterhoods of the Episcopal Church, and are *active*, not *contemplative*, in character and purpose. Influenced in their choice of vocation, and governed always in duty by a deeply-seated religious motive—the most powerful and all-pervading impulse that moves a human soul—these nursing sisters fully realize all the advantages of long-continued and careful training for their specific work. The order, neatness and cleanliness, so apparent wherever they have charge, are only the results of their training and evidences of their skill.

But more important, because it is essential to the recovery of the patient, is the prompt execution of, and faithful adherence to, the directions of the surgeon or physician.

Obedience—a cardinal virtue in sisterhoods—is so clearly manifested by these nursing women, that physicians may safely rely upon its results.

In cases where unforeseen contingencies may throw the responsibility of human life upon the wisdom and discretion of the attending nurse, the previous training and experience—aided by the intuition—of an educated woman, may not only supplement, but actually take the place of the skillful physician; and just such cases, we imagine, must frequently occur in every large hospital.

In the report of "St. Luke's," the surgeons and physicians record in a special paper, not only their hearty indorsement of nursing sisterhoods and their thankful acknowledgement of the services of the women who so faithfully cared for their suffering patients, but they ask that the whole system should be thoroughly tested, *"by purely medical grounds."*

It is well, to thus place it where it properly belongs; for no advantages to the patient, which may be supposed to accompany nursing sisterhoods, can compensate or atone for failure in this most important sphere. On this point we must accept the testimony of the medical men who have had the most experience in hospital practice. They are the first to declare that the nurses who engage in the labor for pay are not to be compared, for efficiency or faithfulness, with those who are led to the work by the impulse of a strong religious motive.

Knowing so well that the duties of a nurse are arduous, long continued, often repugnant, and, at the best, but poorly compensated, it is not surprising that the physicians are anxiously looking for, and are ready to eventually grab, any corps of educated, trained women by whose unwearied watching and careful nursing their patients may be speedily restored to health and thus give practical proof of the skill of the medical director.

Home nursing is needed in our hospitals. The sympathetic tenderness of a wife, the loving kindness of a mother, and the careful attentions of a sister must be transferred from the home circle to the wards of the hospital. When the sufferer finds sympathy, skill and affection combining for his relief, and so perfectly manifested in the woman who stands by his bedside, the power and efficiency of the sisterhood is clearly demonstrated.

The influence that the presence and care of Christian women exerts in the cultivation of the moral nature of the patients will be appreciated by those who are conversant with hospitals. With the records of women's work before them, extending over centuries, it is wonderful that the "orthodoxy" of the majority of the sects that claim to be the "one church," have not only refused to utilize the mighty energies that were lying dormant, but have bitterly decried any other sect that called them to its aid. That portion of the church which has so wisely appropriated and developed, as a part of its ecclesiastical benevolent operations, the intensely active and powerful forces that are ever present in Christian womanhood, may justly claim that the labors of the devoted Sisters have not only enlarged its boundaries and strengthened its buttresses, but have contributed largely to the alleviation of human misery by careful provision for the widow, the orphan, the aged and all who need a comforter.

We feel confident that the day is not far distant, when the charitable institutions of this country will be placed in charge of women, who have been led to this work by religious motives, and have carefully prepared themselves for the life-long task which they have voluntarily assumed.

The statistician warrants the belief that their advent will be followed by the increased comfort of those placed in their charge by a diminution of expenses, where they control internal arrangements—and—as a consequence of the system, a reduction of the death rate.

Assured that the experiment in Pittsburgh would by its results commend the plan to the thoughtful consideration of those who control our asylums and hospitals, the undersigned would simply ask that Protestant Sisterhoods should have an opportunity of working out practically the design and purpose of their creation. Let that question be as strict and the critical scrutiny as minute and particular, as the bitterest opponent can give, we have faith enough to believe that the associated labor of women will greatly stand the test and be fully accepted in the end. H.

Tobacco Smoke Good for the Teeth.

It is not only fair on tobacco to point out that it is gradually clearing itself from many of the serious charges brought against it. It has been frequently and persistently alleged that among other ill effects (besides death and madness) produced by tobacco is destruction of the teeth. This, it appears, is entirely a mistake. Instead of tobacco causing the teeth to decay, it is the very best thing in the world for them, and those who wish to preserve their teeth should immediately take to smoking, if they have not already indulged in the habit. At a lecture on teeth, laughing gas and electricity as connected with the dental surgery, delivered last month in London by Mr. Thomas Brown, the lecturer observed that it was popularly considered that the practice of smoking deteriorated the teeth. "Quite the contrary," he added, "no greater fallacy. It was true that it sometimes discolored the teeth, but it did not cause decay; on the contrary it prevented decay on account of the disinfecting properties of tobacco smoke." This leaves the British Anti-Tobacco Association and other kindred bodies in a very disagreeable position, for it destroys all confidence in the awful predictions they are in the habit of uttering as to the fate of smokers. If tobacco does not injure the teeth, but in fact good for them, perhaps it does not shorten life, but is even favorable to longevity.—*Every Saturday.*

Louisville, Ky., is going to establish an Industrial College, comprising six distinct schools—a school of chemical technology, a school of design, a school of finance, a school of commerce, a school of mechanical engineering, and a school of mines.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NEW CURRENCY BILL.

The President Said to be Satisfied.

Statement of Freedman's Savings Bank.

Argument for the Northern Pacific.

The Steamboat Bill Yet in Committee.

Steam Boiler Experiments to be Resumed.

The Commission to Visit Pittsburgh the Last of July.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1874.

Freedman's Savings Bank.

Fred. Douglass, the President, and a number of the Trustees of the Freedman's Savings Bank, made a statement of the business of their bank to-day before Senator Scott, appointed for that purpose by the Committee of Conference. The Trustees, after stating the condition of the bank, expressed a wish to be permitted to wind up its affairs and to resume on a new basis. The Senate favor winding up the bank at once, and the House favor letting it run on for a year and then wind up. Senator Scott will report the result of to-day's hearing to the Committee.

The Northern Pacific.

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Railroads met this evening at the residence of Senator Stewart, and listened to a statement by ex-Senator Wade in favor of granting aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Steamboat Bill.

Senator Chandler still expects to be able to obtain the consent of the Committee on Commerce to report the Steamboat bill to the Senate, to be placed upon the calendar. It is believed that the bill cannot pass this session, though if before the Senate it may be discussed.

The New Currency Bill.

It is said to-night by Senators and members apparently advised, that the President will accept the new bill reported by the Currency Conference Committee, with thirty-seven and a half per cent. retirement.

The Steam Boiler Commission

Are making preparations to resume their experiments in boiler explosions. There is still a balance of fifty thousand dollars of the original appropriation which, with the material and appliances on hand, will suffice for two more series of experiments. The Chairman of the Commission states that the experiments at Sandy Hook will begin July 1st, and at Pittsburgh a few weeks later. The Commission propose to erect a standard steam gauge and require all manufacturers to conform to this. It was developed in the experiments of last year, that a variation from five to ten pounds occurred in the gauges. It is believed that the only way to remedy this, is to have a standard by which all gauges must be tested. The standard will consist of a column of water one hundred and fifty feet high and one inch in diameter, with a graduated scale, and will test eight hundred pounds. All gauges will have to be tested by it, and manufacturers will be compelled to furnish a certificate with each gauge, that it is of standard quality. The government standard will be placed in one of the towers of the Smithsonian building, the Secretary of that institution having consented.

The Arkansas Investigation.

Two witnesses, Dr. Haines, Messrs. Gage and Howard, were examined to-day before Judge Poland's Select Committee on Government affairs in that State. They testified that nine-tenths of the people of the State were perfectly well satisfied with the present form of government as recognized by the President, and that to recommit the State to the terror that prevailed under the Brooks Government would be most disastrous to all the interests of the State. Thus far the special committee have taken the testimony of a number of citizens of Arkansas, and all agree that the existing government should be recognized and retained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1874.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

as a board, have not resigned, and statements to that effect are erroneous. The board consists of ten members. Six of the ten members, only, have resigned. The remaining four have been called together for the purpose of the reorganization of the board. The vacancies occasioned by these resignations will be filled by the President, as far as necessary, with the best men he can select, who are in harmony with the present Indian policy.

STREETS AND SEWERS.

Important Contracts Let.

An adjourned meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening. Mr. Fulton in the chair.

The question of awarding contrants was taken up, and the following lettings made:

Grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley, to James McCormick, at seventy cents for grading, $1 25 for paving, and seventy cents for curbing.

Grading and curbing of Chislett alley, to Robert Ellis, at fifteen cents for grading and eighty cents for paving.

Duquesne Way, grading at thirty cents, nineteen cents for paving, and seventy-five cents for curbing, to Joseph Hastings.

Maria street, grading sixty-five cents, paving at $1 37½, eighty-five cents for curbing, and seventy cents for crossings, to Messrs. Munn & Orr.

Bates alley, grading, seventeen cents, paving seventy-eight cents and curbing seventy-five cents to Robert Ellis.

McCord street, grading sixty cents to Timothy scanlon.

Spring street, grading sixty-five cents to Moran & Co.

Board walk on Neville avenue to M. F. Kimball at forty-two cents per lineal foot.

The contract for sewer on Diwiddie street was let to Messrs. Evens & Orr at $4 90 per foot, $35 for man holes and $80 for catch basins.

Contract for main pipe sewer on Redoubt alley to Joyce & Welsh at $2 34 per foot, $35 for man holes and $40 for catch basins.

For the stone gutter on alley near Fourth avenue for $2 35 per foot, $35 for man holes and $36 for catch basins to Ewing & Orr.

After a statement from Mr. David Hutchinson relative to the proposed widening of Vickroy street on motion of Mr. Kelly the matter was referred to a committee of five.

The matter of the opening of Exchange alley was referred.

On motion of Mr. Elder the matter of a proposed sewer on Mulberry alley from Fourth avenue sewer to the Monongahela river was referred to a committee in conjunction with the city engineer.

Mr. Dannals offered the following:

Resolved, That Mr. Boswell Viewers be requested to hasten the appraisement of damages on opening of Forbes street extension from Boyd street to Fifth avenue. Adopted.

Mr. Moyran offered a resolution requesting the Finance Committee to contract for a new pavement this side of Soho until the proposed sewer is laid. Referred to the Commission.

Mr. Moyran from the special committee reported against a change of grade on Clark alley and they recommend that Passavant alley be graded and paved to conform with the Clark alley grade, and also recommend that the side walk on the south side of Clark alley be widened nine feet. The report was adopted.

An ordinance was also recommended affirmatively by Committee giving the City Engineer authority to employ a sufficient number of men in his department.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE school directors of the First ward have chosen Mary F. Eaton Principal for the ensuing school term.

OUR reports of the Republican Conventions of yesterday crowd out a considerable amount of local news in to-day's issue.

MESSRS. J. D. BERAN, wholesale dealer in millinery goods, sails in the Scotia, for Europe, to-day. He will return about the first of September.

A CITIZENS' meeting in favor of the Sixth avenue site for the new government buildings will be held this morning at J. D. Thompson's, No. 176 Wood street.

IT is said that Hon. Thomas Howard has expressed a determination to offer himself as an Independent candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district.

Co-Operative Associations.

The New York *Bulletin* notes the slow headway of the co-operative principle in this country, as compared with its progress and popularity in England. It has mostly failed here. If, we quote, co-operation were general, the trades unions, as middlemen between employer and employed, would be crowded to the wall; for then the workingmen would be in a position to make their own contracts and regulate wages and hours of labor to suit themselves. There are 746 organizations now in operation in the United Kingdom, numbering 300,587 members. The share capital amounted at the end of 1872 to £2,784,000, and the sums of £10,176,000 were paid, and £11,379,000 received during the year in cash for goods. The disposable net profit amounted to £807,748. The cause in part of the failure of most of the co-operative societies in this country is, the editor thinks, that everybody wants to be "boss," and the man of few talents insists upon perfect equality with the man who has many.

Troy has just completed a bridge across the Hudson, which is claimed to be the largest iron highway bridge, exclusively for highway purposes, in the world. It is eleven hundred and thirty-five feet long.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858. Passed.

Mr. ALLISON, from the special joint committee to investigate as to the management of the government of the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the government of the District of Columbia, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider it at an early day. He also reported the testimony taken by the committee, and asked for a formal order to have it printed. He said the committee expected to make a further report within a few days, and would then ask to have the bill taken up.

Mr. LOGAN, by request, introduced a bill to establish the Commercial Railway Company. Referred to the Committee on Transportation. It proposes to incorporate the Commercial Railway Company with a capital of $30,000,000, to construct and operate a railroad with four or more tracks from New York City to the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, dividing its main lineat such point as may be found best to reach said cities, with the right to extend its road from Chicago to any point on the Mississippi river above St. Louis. The road is to be commenced within two years and finished within twelve years from the enactment of the bill. The rates for transportation, passengers and freight are to be fixed by a commission composed of three persons appointed by the President, one person by the governor of each State through which the road shall pass and three persons by the corporation, but charges shall not exceed ten cents per bushel of grain by car load bulk freight and thirty-six cents per barrel of flour from Chicago or St. Louis to Jersey City. The names of the proposed incorporators are left blank.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the Customs revenue law and to repeal moieties, the Committee on Finance having amended the tenth section of the bill, so as to make the penalty for attempting to defraud the revenue by false invoices, &c., by the addition of the following: "Which forfeiture shall only apply to the particular item of merchandise to which such fraud or alleged fraud relates, and anything contained in any act or acts heretofore in force to the contrary notwithstanding, the forfeiture or confiscation of an entire invoice in consequence of any item or items contained in the same being undervalued, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. CHANDLER said this amendment was in the interest of smugglers, and he felt sure the committee on Finance did not know its effect. After the passage of this section, he would be put in a case of silk goods and invoiced as silks; and the shawls would be invoiced as the silks allowed to go free. He moved to strike out the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD denied that the amendment would protect smugglers. The section provided for a penalty of $5,000, and the forfeiture of the item undervalued, which was sufficient to prevent smuggling.

After further discussion, the motion of Mr. Chandler to strike out the amendment, was rejected—yeas 19, nays 33.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to vote on the Louisiana contested election case from the Seventh. Mr. DARRELL, declaring Pinchback entitled, moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Conger on the table, which was carried on a partisan division. The first resolution of the minority of the committee, that Pinchback was not elected, was adopted on a similar division. The second resolution of the minority of the committee, declaring Sheridan elected, was negat

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874.

GENERAL BUTLER denies that he has any organic disease. This has reference merely to his physical system.

WE ARE under obligations to the Secretary of the late Board of Indian Commissioners for the fifth annual report of the Board, for 1873.

THE report of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee will be made to Congress to-day. The present government ought to be wound up.

"THE proper study of mankind is man." The editor of the *Courier-Journal* is beginning to understand himself. "Lunatic we may be"—he says; and we think it extremely likely that he is.

THERE is some talk of amending the tariff bill in the Senate so as to restore the old tax on sugar. It is claimed that the Louisiana sugar interest needs this protection, since sugar is no cheaper since the abolition of the tax, and because as soon as our government strikes it off the Cuban government puts it on.

THE season is at hand when politicians of all classes are buckling on their armor for battle. To-day the "Independent" malcontents hold State Conventions in Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. Strange, that, particularly during such hot weather, people should voluntarily put themselves to the trouble of calling conventions and nominating candidates, only that they may be defeated.

A PRIVATE letter from Philadelphia to the editor of this paper states that "a young man hailing from Pittsburgh, named ABRAM SATTERFIELD, is asking alms from people in this city, and says he is a reporter on the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. If it is not true you ought to squelch it." No such person has ever been employed on the COMMERCIAL in any capacity. The fellow is a scoundrel, and we hope he may be brought up with a round turn. Will not our Philadelphia contemporaries lend their aid in exposing the rascal?

A FEW weeks ago nobody was eager to buy Pennsylvania Railroad shares, but since the election of Colonel SCOTT to the Presidency of the road the price has turned upward, and now, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, everybody seems to have come to the conclusion that it is quite as reliable a ten per cent stock as any of the other railway stocks paying that rate while its price is so materially lower. As a consequence, the very large supply of unemployed called on the market is going extensively into these shares.

NEBRASKA elects a United States Senator this winter to succeed little TIPTON, who was lucky enough to draw the long term straw, at the first admittance of Nebraska's Senators, six years ago, and already there are twenty-three aspirants for the succession, with a probability that the number will reach half a hundred by the time the Legislature assembles. On whomsoever the choice may happen to fall, however, it can hardly fail to be a decided improvement on the fangless little adder who is about to be displaced.

THE new Tariff bill will be reported to the Senate Finance Committee to-day or to-morrow. There will be a number of additional changes, but probably no tax of importance. It is likely, as to internal matters, that the tax on brokers' sales will be stricken out, as also that relating to matches. The House provision prohibiting the manufacture of whisky vinegar elsewhere than in a registered still, will, it is intimated, be retained, but the sale by planters of one hundred dollars manufactured tobacco, will be stricken out.

DIRECTLY in the face of and contrary to the demands of nearly forty millions of people, the House Committee on Elections have allowed an institution which is both a disgrace to civilization and a barrier to moral progress, to triumph, by reporting against the resolution of expulsion in the case of CANNON, the Mormon delegate from Utah. There is now no way in which the question can be brought before the House for its action except under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote, and it is doubtful if this number can be obtained.

THE total fund thus far contributed to the relief of the inundated sufferers of the Mississippi Valley amounts to about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The area of the overflow was eight million and sixty-five thousand acres, and there are now at least seventy thousand sufferers subsisting on charity, for whom the means of relief will be exhausted by the middle of the present month, unless additional aid is furnished. Hundreds of people are, indeed, even now without either food or shelter, having been utterly ruined by the floods. It is a case which should appeal to the sympathies of the most callous. Pittsburgh, we believe, boasts of being a Christian city.

THE people of the Southern States generally have little sympathy with the Maine Liquor Law. The resolution lately adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, prohibiting any member of the church from dealing in, distilling or selling spirituous liquors, seems to have taken the section completely by surprise. It was not thought by any one that that church contemplated taking such a forward step in the matter, and it looks quite doubtful whether it will be sanctioned by the local Conferences. It is objected that it smacks too much of "New England puritanism" to be effectually enforced in the South, and it is predicted that the church will lose members by the thousand if the provision is ever made a test of fellowship.

THE American system of instruction seems to be entirely satisfactory to the Chinese government; at least a new instalment of one hundred students from China, to be educated in this country, will arrive next month. Their course of study will have direct reference to government service, civil, diplomatic, military or engineering. Several of the students already here are about to make an effort to gain admission at West Point and Annapolis. In the course of another year, it is stated, the Chinese government will also send students to Germany and France to be educated. The Chinese have thus far proved themselves hard students, devoting all their time to the acquirement of information, and within the next year at least fifty of them will knock at the doors of our scientific schools and colleges for admission, after having been in the country only two years.

THE Boston Board of Trade, representing the capitalists of that city, is very much troubled in body and spirit over the transportation question. The probability that the Legislature will adjourn without taking any final action upon the Hoosack tunnel has made these gentlemen of "terminal facilities" almost distracted, yet they don't know what to do about it, being either divided in opinion or completely muddled. Some of the leading manufacturers and capitalists of the State now admit that the boring of the tunnel was a mistake, Massachusetts and Boston having both suffered whilst waiting for the State to help them, and failing to do anything for themselves. What Boston really needs is a line to the West, independent of the New York Central, and this can be realized by the merchants and capitalists coming forward and planking down the requisite funds.

THE closing of the extensive iron manufacturing establishments in and adjacent to the coal regions of this State has had the effect of greatly lessening the production of anthracite this season. A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that up to the first of the current month the production in the Lackawanna coal-fields, at the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was 1,015,591.19 tons, a decrease of 150,084.15 tons over the tonnage of last year. That of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company for the same time was 1,075,567.71 tons, a decrease of 109,574.04 tons over 1873. In the Lehigh region the production in 1873 was 1,170,764.10 tons to May 30, while to the same date this year but 991,712.14 tons were produced, a falling off of 176,151.15 tons. The coal companies, however, will lose nothing, as they are storing all the anthracite they can, and already hundreds of thousands of tons are "floating" at various points, both in the mining region and at tide-water.

AN IMPORTANT bankrupt decision has just been rendered by Chief Justice WAITE, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Virginia, to the effect that the amendment to the bankrupt bill, passed in 1873, was unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. The petitioner for the benefit of the bankrupt laws was formerly editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*. He was indebted to several persons in Hagerstown and Chambersburg, upon contracts entered into before his removal to Virginia, and before the new Constitution of that State, providing a homestead exemption of two thousand dollars, had been adopted. The intent of the act of 1873 was to give petitioners for the benefit of the bankrupt law an opportunity to plead this homestead reservation in bar of debts contracted before the Constitution of 1869, and the exemption laws passed in pursuance thereof, had gone into effect. Judge WAITE held the act of 1873 to be void, and decided the Hagerstown judgments, afterwards recorded in Virginia, to be liens on the bankrupt's estate.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of this county yesterday held fourteen several Conventions, for the nomination of a county ticket. This was a severe strain to put upon the party, but it came through it all, safely, and may congratulate itself, to-day, upon having succeeded in making generally acceptable nominations. There are exceptions, but they are not numerous, and the dissatisfaction is probably less than is usual upon such occasions.

As was anticipated by every one, the Congressional conventions nominated General NEGLEY in the Twenty-second district and Hon. THOMAS M. BAYNE in the Twenty-third. Mr. BAYNE is the present District Attorney, and has done yeoman service, heretofore, in the Republican ranks, as did also his competitor. Either of them was acceptable, and the people having decided in favor of Mr. BAYNE, he is fairly entitled to the party support.

For the Senate, in the three districts which elect this fall, HUGH MCNEILL has been nominated in the Allegheny district, MILES S. HUMPHREYS on the South Side, and JOHN C. NEWMYER in the Middle district. These are all creditable nominations. We have before spoken, as highly as we knew how, of both Messrs. HUMPHREYS and NEWMYER. They have both rendered efficient service at Harrisburg, and both have well deserved the unanimous nominations they have received. Mr. MCNEILL is somewhat new to the political arena, but is a very worthy, solid and clear-headed man. He has been a hardworking, faithful Republican, and our Allegheny friends have made a good selection in choosing him. His competitor was an equally worthy and deserving man, and the closeness of the vote shows how difficult it was to choose between two such excellent candidates.

For the Legislature, in the First district, the men chosen are Messrs. GERWIG, LONG and GRAHAM. Mr. GERWIG was a member last winter, and won the especial regard of all who knew him. He was patient, attentive and industrious; and his experience will qualify him for greater usefulness next winter. Mr. LONG has been an active Republican for many years, is intelligent, judicious and trusty, and will make an excellent representative. Mr. GRAHAM is a young merchant, engaged in the leather trade, and is spoken of very highly by all who know him. Altogether, Allegheny has a good legislative ticket, and one sure of success.

In the Second district, composed of the lower wards of the city, the nominees are JAMES OSSLOW and CHARLES JEREMY. Mr. OSSLOW was the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Constitutional Convention, and has spent a number of winters at Harrisburg in the capacity of correspondent of several newspapers. He is familiar with all the details of legislation; and being gifted with intelligence, sound judgment and discretion, he is well qualified for the duties of a legislator. Mr. JEREMY represents the Welsh element in our population, is very popular and well known, and has had sufficient experience in City Councils to qualify him for legislative life. He is a man of intelligence, uprightness and integrity, and will make a good representative.

In the Third district, which is Democratic, no nomination was made; but in the Fourth the great struggle of the day came off. Mr. WAINWRIGHT, one of the old members, was renominated, and Messrs. D. S. MORRISON, JAMES LARIMER and Dr. MCCORD were nominated along with him. Mr. WAINWRIGHT has served two sessions, and has the experience and the intelligence necessary to make him a good legislator. Mr. MORRISON is a rising young lawyer of the city. Mr. LARIMER served as an officer of the House last winter, and Dr. MCCORD is one of the prominent young men of the South Side. All these gentlemen are commended to us strongly by those who know them best as in every way deserving of support.

In the Fifth district, Messrs. CHRISTY and SAMPLE were nominated. Mr. CHRISTY was a member last winter, and served faithfully, and Mr. SAMPLE has had two years' experience as a member of the House in former years. Both gentlemen are therefore well qualified for the places to which they have been named.

In the Sixth district, Mr. YOUNG, who has served two years very successfully, was renominated, and Mr. ARCHIBALD, of Union township, was nominated with him. Mr. ARCHIBALD is a miner, and Secretary of the Miners' Association. He is, besides, a local Methodist preacher, and a very good one, at that. His nomination is peculiarly gratifying to the miners, and Mr. ARCHIBALD, being a man of excellent attainments, is in all respects a good selection.

Take it all in all, the legislative ticket is a very good one, and we trust it will prove acceptable to our party friends.

The nomination for Judge of the Orphans' Court was very fittingly and deservingly bestowed on WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, Jr., Esq. His practice, as a member of the bar, has qualified him, in a peculiar degree, for this special position, and he is, emphatically, the right man in the right place. The position is a new one, and one of considerable importance; and it is a matter of congratulation that one so worthy has been found to fill it.

For District Attorney, E. A. MONTOOTH, Esq., was nominated, and J. MCQUAIDE, Esq., for Assistant. Both of these young gentlemen are lawyers of recognized ability, and are both possessed of the qualifications necessary for their place. They have both been earnest and hard workers in the party, and being both popular and qualified, cannot fail of an election.

For Commissioner, GEORGE W. WENDELL, of Versailles township, was nominated. He is a very excellent and competent man; but as the Constitution says that the first election for Commissioner shall be in 1875, it was hardly worth while to nominate a candidate for that office.

For Director of the Poor HENRY CHALFANT, Esq., of Wilkins, was chosen. He is now serving in the board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of JAMES G. MURRAY, Esq., and the selection is, in all respects, a creditable one.

We feel certain we could have bettered this ticket, in several important respects, if the matter had been at our disposal; but we are not inclined to complain because we could not have all our preferences gratified, and are content to submit to the expressed wishes of those to whom the task was entrusted. It would have been much better, we are satisfied, if these nominations had not been made until a later date; but as they are made, and are seemingly satisfactory, nothing remains but to support them with the usual energy and effort.

WITH reference to the Illinois railroad war, we stated, in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, that application had been made by the companies to Judge ZANE, of Sangamon county, for a bill of exceptions, and that the whole question at issue between the railroads and the people of Illinois would thus, if the application were successful, come before the Supreme Court for settlement. On Monday, we now observe, Judge ZANE refused to grant the application, whereupon the companies presented an amended bill of exceptions, reserving the alleged errors in the proceedings of the court after the service of the writ of certiorari, and again setting forth their protest to the trial, but not as formerly putting an ulterior interpretation upon that paper. Judge ZANE also refused to sign the amended bill, unless directed by a mandamus from the Supreme Court, assigning as a reason that it was an attempt to indirectly get the case before the Supreme Court, and in other than the regular method of procedure. This ends the case so far as the Circuit Court is concerned, and an execution against the companies on the judgment against them was issued the same day.

Next September there will be at London a congress of Oriental scholars. The object is to bring together those interested in the languages, literature, arts, sciences and ethnography of the East, with a view of considering those subjects and advancing their knowledge.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Southern Ohio Press Association will meet at Chillicothe to-day.

Cochise, the Arizona Apache "brave," is very ill. The news is not ill, however.

The attempt to revive the anti-Mason excitement of forty years ago is mere foolishness.

The recent reports charging Senator Morton with forming a new party are wholly untrue.

That new daily morning paper is to make its appearance in New York about the first of August.

And now the St. Louis *Journal* has "Snag"-ed itself. We thought it had a better pilot.

There are 172 vessels of different character at present in the port of Philadelphia, loading and unloading.

Both of the Columbus, Ohio, blast furnaces will suspend operations, one this week and the other during the month.

It is estimated that the gale at the Mauritius, two months ago, has reduced the sugar crop there by two-fifths.

One of the Swiss cantons, it now appears, has for years been sending us its surplus imbecile and incurable idiots.

A prolonged and disastrous drouth prevails in Alabama and Georgia, and the crops are in peril of serious damage.

Baltimore expects to receive 1,000,000 West India pineapples this season, and still be unable to supply the demand.

The New York Hebrews are making contributions for the relief of their co-religionists suffering in Palestine from famine.

The free-traders are making desperate efforts to gain some indorsement for their doctrine by a renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

It is claimed that enough phosphorus quietly rests in the South Carolina rock-beds to meet the demands of the world for thousands of centuries.

Every other man thinks he would make a first-class Governor, on the Pacific coast, and the balance think themselves fitted for Congress—or a saw-mill.

There is to be a return to the old manner of computing postmasters' salaries, instead of the present system of letting one-quarter fix their salaries for two years.

From the most reliable data obtainable, the entire Texas cattle drive for the season will not exceed 150,000 head, being not one half the amount of last year's drive.

Unfulfilled prophecy. "Knickerbocker," of the New York *Times*, predicted that gold, selling last fall at 105, would fall to par before the expiration of six months.

Hereafter the leg and arm pension will be equal, all amputations at or above the elbow to draw $24 each. Total disability pensions are to be increased to $50.

Now that Sawyer has gone from the Treasury Department, the government would do well to weed out those in its service in the State who are of a similar stripe.

It is said that oats contain an appreciable quantity of phosphorus. The "small package" man of the Buffalo *Express* should be carefully fed on oatmeal porridge.

Some music: In Chicago, during the past amusement season, 198 composers were represented in 123 concerts and 69 operatic performances, with an aggregate of 855 numbers.

The millers of the country have formed a national association for the mutual improvement, benefit, information, and protection of all engaged in the manufacture of flour and meal.

There is to be an investigation into the cause of the collision on the Potomac river last Saturday between the United States steamer Gettysburg and the passenger steamer Lady of the Lake.

The cholera has appeared in New Orleans, and fears are entertained that in consequence of the late floods, and the soggy condition of the country, it may spread and become unusually virulent.

A Mr. Heich, of Jersey City, where justice is not only blind but deaf, and dumb, and imbecile, was recently committed to jail because he would not buy his importunate wife all the bonnets she wanted.

It costs just $500 for a criminal to ride from the New York Tombs to Blackwell's Island ferry in a carriage, so as not to be subjected to the gaze of the vulgar crowd. This is the Sheriff's nice little perquisite.

During a recent gale in Maine, a man was in his barn, when it was taken into the air about a hundred feet and carried a distance of over half a mile, where it struck in a swamp. The occupant was uninjured.

It is intimated that not less than one hundred thousand Northerners have, during the past winter months, visited the South on pleasure or business, involving a daily expenditure of nearly half a million dollars.

Before long beatification will be bestowed by the Pope upon the name of Christopher Columbus. The examination of his title to Catholic heroism has for some time, by command of the Pontiff, engaged the attention of the doctors of the canon law.

Education in China is popularly supposed to be at a high pitch. Yet it seems that only a small portion of the inhabitants can read, while the higher branches of education are destitute of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, the natural and physical sciences.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman has gone to St. Louis on a brief visit, during which it is expected he will make arrangements for the removal to that city of his family, as well as the headquarters of the army.

Thirteen years ago John Kendall, of Alabama, called Arthur Spooner a liar. Spooner reflected, got mad, and the other day decided to shoot Kendall for his fault and did shoot him, and now his honor shines like a new tin pan on a gate-post.

Battle Creek, Michigan, has a "boy astronomer," named Arthur K. Bartlett, who has exclusive charge of the telescope at the high school, and is making observations on the fixed stars and nebulæ. For a pastime he indulges in correspondence with the leading star-gazers of Europe.

If there is anything at all in inherited ability, Miss Field ought to succeed on the stage, for both her father and mother were uncommonly good actors, of that admirable old school which held that no trifle was unimportant, and that nothing which was to be done was too small to do in the best manner.

Some prowling literary mouser has hinted that Lincoln's phrase, "for the people, of the people, and by the people," in his Gettysburg oration, is a plagiarism from Theodore Parker, who says that an ideal government should be "one for all, of all, and by all." The plagiarism is not very apparent.

It is rumored in New York that Mr. Norval, well known for many years as an associate of Henry J. Raymond, and a journalist of wide experience, has about consummated an arrangement to become the editor of the *Express*, a morning journal, in the interest of the Republican party, and an exponent of the views of the President.

The other day a young lady in Philadelphia became so much embarrassed by a proposal from her lover that, in her agitation, she swallowed a needle. Young men cannot be too cautious about such things, or they should never make such proposition to girls until they have thoroughly examined their mouths to see whether they have any needles in them or not.

Grace Greenwood has discovered that Benedict Arnold's money price was one hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Rathbone Sargent, who knows all about the matter and who was consulted by Mr. Bancroft, tells quite a different story. In the first paper of the Appendix to his charming work, "The Life and Career of Major Andre," he says—"By the kindness of Mr. Bancroft I am able to give the precise sum that Arnold received in satisfaction of his alleged losses through his defection. It was six thousand three hundred and fifteen pounds; of which he remitted five thousand pounds to London to be invested in stocks, and procured there from seven thousand pounds of four per cent. consols." According to a statement that was current in 1782, the British government gave to Arnold, for his own life and that of his wife, a pension of one thousand pounds.

Considerations for Advertisers.

The New York *Tribune*, speaking on the question of comparative "circulation," remarks with truth that "*character* of circulation, as all advertisers thoroughly understand, is even of greater importance than its quality," and that paper claims that no other counts among its readers so great a number of intelligent, active and enterprising men in their different walks of life. We are reminded, says the Wilmington *Commercial*, by this of what was said in another contemporary, some time ago, that persons that advertise only in such papers as are scattered about the streets, in saloons and bar rooms, gratuitously, or at nominal rates, commit a great mistake. An advertisement to be of value to a business or professional man should be put in a journal which will be seen and read by those who are both willing and able to purchase. The patronage of one such family is worth more to a business or professional man than the custom of forty loungers on the street corners.

FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Labor and Laziness—Potato Bugs—Church Struck by Lightning—Baccalaureate Sermon.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., June 8, 1874.

The country among the mountains has put on a glorious beauty after a long delay; farmers are cheered with the prospects of good crops, but terribly pressed with work, while the town idlers and some substantial business men, not greatly hurried with business, may be seen beguiling the finny tribe from the Juniata and its tributary brooks. There is a good yield of potato bugs, and the industrious husbandman harvests a crop of them daily.

As an item for the lightning-rod men, I will notice that the Catholic church (St. Mary's) has a tall, slender steeple, surmounted with a gilded cross. Some days ago the steeple was struck by lightning, not at the top, but *about thirty feet lower down*. An explanation would be thankfully received.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Plumer, formerly of Allegheny Seminary, will preach in the Presbyterian church, on the 14th inst., the Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the Hollidaysburg Seminary. The class numbers fourteen members, three of whom are from Pittsburgh—Miss Johnston, Miss Keller and Miss Paulson. The commencement takes place on the 18th inst.

H.

STATE NEWS.

They are still slaughtering mad dogs in Reading.

The predatory potato bug has reached Lancaster.

Philadelphia's promised baby show is indefinitely postponed.

The new First Baptist church, Lancaster, was dedicated on Sunday.

The new M. E. church at Laporte was dedicated on Sunday last.

After market hours good butter sells in Harrisburg for fourteen and fifteen cents a pound.

The Milton rolling mill is running on full time, with several months' orders ahead.

James Dennis is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning at Reading, on the 5th inst.

Williamsport has the latest style in presentations—big fish—sturgeons six feet long and weighing 150 pounds.

Mrs. Mary A. Witt, for many years matron of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, died in that city on Sunday.

A Rev. Mr. Baird has sued Major Harry Watson, of the Greenville *Argus*, for libel. The gentleman of the cloth should have had better sense.

Manager Mishler, of Reading is making arrangements for a baloon race, the participants to be Donaldson, of *Graphic* balloon fame, Shearer and Phillippi.

A son of Henry Shaffer, of Kernville, Cambria county, fell dead on Monday evening, during a terrible storm. It is believed that death was caused by frigat.

McCrum & Dern, publishers of the Altoon *Tribune*, propose to issue a monthly publication soon. The *Tribune* is one of the very best of our State exchanges.

Mrs. S. H. Arnold, of Troy, Bradford county, committed suicide on Friday by taking strichnine and chloroform. She had been slightly deranged for some time.

Weston, the played-out pedestrian, will undertake to walk fifty miles in ten hours, including half a mile backwards, at the Harrisburg driving park, on Saturday, 13th inst.

Reading horses have a new disease—the animals first refuse to eat, then a cough sets in, followed by partial paralysis and a running at the nose. Many horses have been so afflicted.

On Friday evening, 5th inst., Mr. J. J. Rhodes, of Buckstown, Somerset county, died suddenly. He was to have been married on the evening previous to a young lady of Johnstown.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: The Robesonia Furnace, lately rebuilt by the firm of Wellmore & Birkinbine, well-known in this city, was put in blast last Thursday. The furnace made six tecentons of iron the first day.

Miles township, Centre county, has five residents aged as follows: Mrs. Martha Strayer, ninety; Mrs. John Ruhl, ninety-four; Mrs. Jacob Ehrhard, ninety-three; Mrs. George Brungart, eighty-four; Mr. Shaffer, eighty: aggregating 441.

A Harrisburg man went strolling about the streets, carrying a bottle containing a mixture of turpentine and nitric acid in his hands. There was an explosion, and now the physicians have a month's job before them, to get the splinters of glass out of that Harrisburg man's corpus.

Petroleum Center, says the Titusville *Herald*, once one of the most prosperous and flourishing towns in the oil region, is at present in the last throes of a played-out existence. The town is nearly depopulated, and more are leaving or contemplating a speedy removal. Such is the fate of a town which has a world-wide reputation.

Among the 264 deaths in Philadelphia, last week, there were eight persons—four men and four women—who had lived beyond the advanced age of 80 years, to wit:—Sarah Keyser aged 82; Asa Whitney, 83; Robert Freeston, 84; Sophia Moore, 84; William K. Mason, 84; George Graham, 85; Mary Lukens, 87, and Margaret Ryan, 90.

Reading contributes a victim to the Great National Game. Charles D. Lindecugle, aged fifteen, was an attentive observer of a base ball game about two weeks ago, and was struck on the top of the nasal organ with the ball after it had delivered a powerful blow at the hands of the man at the bat. Charles was carried home, the blood running from his ears. After lingering for nine days, Charles of the unpronounceable name departed for that bourne where base ball is unknown.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday says: In Saturday's issue we chronicled the demise of the aged father of Hon. D. J. Morrell, which occurred on the morning of that day, and now it is our painful duty to note that his mother passed from earth yesterday at a green old age. The sympathy of his many friends here will be extended to our honored townsman in this double affliction, by which his father and mother were both removed by the hand of death within a brief period of less than two days of each other.

Richard Ludlow, brother of Judge Jas. R. Ludlow, of the Court of Common Pleas, died in Philadelphia on last Friday. He ceased was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution his father, Dr. John Ludlow, served as Provost for a number of years. He afterwards devoted himself to the study of law, and was quite successful in that profession. In 1861 he engaged in politics, and was selected to the Legislature, for some time past he has been in delicate health and unable to attend actively to business. He had reached the forty-first year of his age, and was universally respected by his large circle of friends and professional brethren.

The President of the Boston Common Council, in a recent lecture upon leather, presented the following statistics:

During the year 1870, there were in the United states 4,237 tanneries and 3,082 currying establishments, employing 30,811 men and using 1,235,340 cords of bark. A capital of $55,424,259 was invested in the business, and the aggregate sum of $12,088,-550 was paid as wages to workmen. Mr. Hill further stated that while the value of the leather business in the United States in 1870 was less than $100,000,000, of the cotton trade less than $178,000,000, of woolen goods less than $208,000,000, the value of the leather business exceeded $286,000,000. The tanning business in Massachusetts was only surpassed by New York and Pennsylvania. In the currying business Massachusetts was vastly ahead of all other States, employing more than one-third of the men, and engaging more than one-fourth of the capital in the business in this country. Of 196 currying establishments in Massachusetts, 49 were in Salem and 34 in Peabody. In 1873 New York and Boston received 44,000 hides, including 17,346 from domestic ports, principally from those of Texas. In 1873 Salem received 17,327 cords of bark, and Peabody 14,677 cords, requiring 2,528 cars of a train sixteen miles in length for transportation. In currying hides, Mr. Hill said they were handled no less than 81 times before the leather was ready for the market.

It now seems to be pretty generally conceded that the disasters to the sugar, rice and cotton crops in the South will not be as serious as we were at first led to expect. In most of the large cotton districts the water has sufficiently subsided to allow replanting to commence. If the new plant can be got in by the 15th of June the prospect will be encouraging. The rich alluvial deposits will strengthen and hasten the growth both of the cane and cotton plant. Rice, of course, will not be greatly injured if the large volume of water is speedily removed from it. Precisely such a condition of things prevailed in 1868 and 1859, and the cotton crops of those are without precedent in extent of yield and firmness of texture. The future is quite yet for recuperation, and the prevalent apprehension of an inadequate supply in our principal stables seem to have been entirely premature.

THE practical way in which the British government deals with certain phases of the liquor question is shown in the different laws for closing public houses which have just been adopted by the House of Commons. In a great city like London the time for keeping these places open is fixed at from 7 A. M. until 12:30 at night, while in the smaller places the limits are proportionately less. These rules are dictated by the desire to have legislation conform, so far as possible, to the requirements of the people in individual communities, and thus to make the temperance reform practical, rather than theoretical, in its operations. The coat is fitted to the man, and not the man to the coat.

Food and Digestion.

In dyspepsia the gastric juice which should dissolve the food is only formed in small quantities, and whatever may be the feeling of emptiness and weakness in such cases, the dyspeptic should eat very sparingly. To remedy the evil, the mucous membrane of the stomach, which secretes and emits the gastric fluid, should be stimulated and toned, and the best, in fact the only *sure* preparation for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does this admirable stomachic promote a sufficient and steady supply of the solvent which converts the food to the purposes of life, but it also regulates the flow of bile, controls the bowels, and has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves. The glow which the very first dose diffuses through the system is an earnest of the more permanent vitalizing effects which are produced by its persistent use. It improves the appetite, cheers the spirits, and renders the body hardy and strong.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX PER CENT, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ham, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. B. Hamilton, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

We make a Specialty of

Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.

You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEDFORD Mineral Springs.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.

Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.

For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address

A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.

Price of Water in Barrels, (oak).....$4 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak)..... 2 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak)..... 2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry). 3 25

Summer Resort.

"BELMONT"

Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address

T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

1874.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SILK, FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Silk and Cloth Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,

AT

PALMER'S

Hat House

151 WOOD ST.

A POINTED ADDRESS.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.

The Foundation Principle,

READY MONEY

The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.

The very smallest rate of profit charged.

The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.

The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.

Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.

Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.

Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.

Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

The One-Price, Ready Money

CLOTHING HOUSE

818 & 820 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE!

All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

SAM'L. KILGORE,

COUNTY TREASURER.

NAYLOR'S

PHILADELPHIA

REGALIA EMPORIUM.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

REGALIA and PARAPHERNALIA

FOR

Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.

Gold and Silver Embroideries.

Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address

Charles Naylor,

54 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

MWF

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE

OFFERS A

Magnificent Stock

OF

Suits, Polonaise, Lace Jackets, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,

COMPRISING

ALL LATEST STYLES

AND AT THE

RIGHT PRICES.

No. 59 Market Street.

NEW STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.

BLACK ALPACAS

Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees,

BLACK WOOL DELAINES,

TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Dress Goods,

COMPRISING

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.

BLACK SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS

In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Chintzes, Prints and Percales, Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises, Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS AND JEANS.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW

Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Great Reduction

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Top Buggies, Phætons and Jagger Wagons,

Of the Very Latest Style and Superior Workmanship, will be offered AT A REDUCTION ON CURRENT PRICES.

Twenty Per Cent.

FOR THIRTY DAYS, commencing from date. These Vehicles are all made in the Best manner, and will be pronounced so by competent judges.

Also, a Large Stock of SECOND-HANDED CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, a Large Stock of HARNESS of all grades.

Persons in need of anything in the above lines will find it to their advantage to call at

M'KELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR

DIAMOND STREET,

Near Liberty Avenue.

PAPERS.

PAPERS.

For the Dry Goods Trade,
For the Hardware Trade,
For the Grocery Trade,
For the Glass Trade,
For the Druggist Trade,
For the Butcher Trade,
For the Building Trade,
For Canvassing Hams,
For Lining Houses,
For Roofing Houses,
For Roasted Coffee.

Paper Bags, Printing and Tea Papers.

Roofing Cement, Saturated Felt.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

MWF 33 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

New Goods, Ext

WILLI

165, 167 and 169

WEDNESD

AY, JUNE

LIST OF

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES

AND

FANCY GOODS.

LADIES' SUITS,

SHAWLS, SACQUES.

Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.

Complete Stock at Lowest Prices.

To Milliners

and Dealers

JOS. HOR

NE & CO.,

Market Street,

WILL, DURING THIS WEEK, COMMENCE EXTENSIVE

STRAW AND MIL

LINERY GOODS,

Including All the Latest Novelties and Most Desirable Goods.

All other Departments Stocked with Everything in their Line during the past week.

Close Cash Trade are Invited to Examine Our Stock and Prices!

WHOLESA

LE ONLY!

New Goods.

Hernani, Silk and Wool.
Hernani, Silk and Wool Striped.
Hernani, all Silk.
Camel's Hair Barege.
Ecru Batiste Linen.
Suits in

HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," $100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (e.g., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days; and will secure $4,350 or $250 and commission will procure an "all contracts" same time and terms as stocks; or $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in reference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our Explanatory Circulars. Settlement to be made at New York Central office, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents at Boston or New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Maxse, 68 Broadway; T. B. Vellie, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, 52 Space, Montague & Co., 64 & 66 Pearl & 63 & 65 New street; Messrs. Hunter & Co., 16 Broad street, & Mr. Davenport, 67 Exchange Place; R. R. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE.

6 Broad street, New York.

A. A. McCARTY,

BROKER,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,

MORTGAGES

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

MWF

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1874.

In considering financial matters it has become a stereotyped expression to say that railroad interests have been and are the most affected by the depressed condition of affairs. There can be no doubt that new roads built before they were needed are suffering and may have to be discontinued. The industrial interests of the country that are dependent on railroads for a market are as truly in an unfavorable condition; but the established roads of the country that have the carrying trade under their control, and that are located through the older States, should now be in better condition than for years. It is very evident that the dealers in stocks and investors think that the business of these roads is impaired or that they were formerly quoted far above their intrinsic value, as is shown by the quotations of their shares on the stock market. The exhibit of the depreciation of railroad shares may be judged from the following comparison of the prices of leading stocks now and a year ago.

N. Y. Central and Hudson.	92¾	100¾	dec. 4
Chicago and Rock Island..	92	108¾	" 13¾
St. Paul, common....	35¾	55¾	" 21¾
St. Paul, preferred....	59¼	78¼	" 19
Toledo and Wabash....	27	39¾	" 12¾
Union Pacific....	72¾	90¾	" 18
Lake Shore....	74¾	90¾	" 16
Toledo and Wabash....	27	39¾	" 12¾
Northwest....	49¼	75	" 31¼
Northwest, preferred....	72	90	" 18
Delaware and Lakawa'na.	100	103¾	adv. 5¼
Central of New Jersey....	103¾	110	dec. 6¼
Panama....	102¼	110	dec. 7½
Erie....	39¾	63¼	" 27¾
Illinois and Mississippi....	70¾	92	" 21¼
C. C. and I. C....	19¼	31½	" 11¾
Han. and St. Joseph....	28	36	" 8
At. and Pac., preferred....	59	83¾	" 23¾

This decline in prices represents an enormous sum and the question arises is the decline justified by an equivalent decrease in values.

Poor's annual statistics of the railroads of the United States for the year past as compared with 1873 shows the following result.

	1873.	1872.
Miles of roads....	68,714	57,323
Gross earnings....	$555,000,000	$473,000,000

It will thus appear that notwithstanding the depressed condition there was built 8,391 miles of new road in 1873 and the gross earnings were increased $62,000,000 or 13 per cent.

There can be no doubt that the operating expenses of the railroads have been largely decreased since last fall. Everything that enters largely into the expense of maintaining and operating a railroad has been reduced in price.

Iron, coal and labor are all to be bought at lower prices; and the enforced economy resulting from the panic caused the Superintendents to cut down the number of employees and the rates of wages in a most rigid manner. There is scarcely a road that does not carry more or less of a floating debt. The distrust caused by the panic has unfavorably affected all railroad borrowers, so that they have been compelled to use their surplus earnings to pay off their floating debt.

This fact can be evidenced almost any time by examining the paper offered by the brokers, where formerly they always had a supply of railroad notes on hand. They now never have them to offer. When the detailed statemgnts are published by Messrs. Poar, it will be found that the item of floating debt has been very largely reduced. While it would be rash to predict a return of quotations to anti-panic prices, the facts seem to justify the prediction that there will be no material reduction in the average dividends of railroad corporations.

The investment of British capital in the banking business appears to return the largest interest, and at a rate scarcely believed possible by our people with the evidence to the employment of so large capital in England. The following table, simple enough in itself, has required a vast sprout of figures to reach the lucid results as stated. There are, doubtless, some banks, having small shares, which are not in the list as having their shares on sale in the Stock Board, but they must be few and insignificant. The great bulk of the banking business done outside of the banks included in the list is that handled by private banking firms, many of which employ immense capital. Besides the great profits made in banking, the profit of shares in addition representing the capital of such institutions everywhere in the United Kingdom, there are many other features of interest developed by these figures. It is also proper to remark that the balance reserved, as shown in the last dividend, the basis of the calculations, amounts to from one-half to two-thirds as much as the paid in capital:

Banks.	BANKING COMPANIES. Dividends. Per ct.	Cap. p'd in.	Av. value of Shares.
6	Nil.	£1,970,120	£ 328
8	4	1,000,000	125
5	6	4,165,020	833
6	6	2,000,325	1,926,325
7	7	985,000	1,118,750
12	8	5,567,350	6,779,256
9	8	2,272,000	4,776,100
50	10	12,221,950	24,907,850
2	11	1,665,000	2,700,000
13	12	3,094,125	9,162,750
3	13	1,450,000	3,622,500
8	14	8,000,000	29,243,500
12	15	6,075,000	18,312,886
6	16	1,992,500	5,740,500
2	17½	983,250	3,437,500
3	18	620,000	1,595,000
14	20	6,858,849	17,989,858
3	21	270,000	612,000
4	22	294,242	1,333,843
4	24	1,000,000	4,374,700
3	25	1,425,000	4,914,000
1	26	1,000,000	2,600,000
1	27	284,597	18,312,886
1	30	125,000	627,500
2	40	453,500	3,452,480
192		70,235,461	143,634,938

THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

in round figures of $70,000,000, is here shown to have appreciated the shares sold in market to the sum of $730,000,000, as an average aggregate. It will be seen that the enhancement of shares equals very closely the capitalized value of money paying from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum. Local circumstances and special reasons of course operate with regard to many institutions, so that no exact ratio can be observed; but it is evident that active capital is required in this country to return interest at the rate of 6 per cent. When less than that the difference is made in the under par sale of the security. It is only from bonds that any less interest can maintain the security at its par value.—*London Letter.*

The following is the list of the *eighth call* of 5-20's bonds of 1862 called in for redemption. All of the first and second series have been called in and redeemed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1874.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and interest of all of the bonds herein below designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the third day of September, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds, known as the Third Series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

$50—No. 10601 to No. 13500, both inclusive.
$100—No. 34001 to No. 37400, both inclusive.
$500—No. 17601 to No. 19200, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 41001 to No. 46100, both inclusive.
—$4,500,000.

REGISTERED BONDS.

$50—No. 1311 to No. 1450, both inclusive.
$100—No. 16561 to No. 16680, both inclusive.
$500—No. 6301 to No. 6320, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 2561 to No. 2690, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 8101 to No. 8300 both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 16321 to No. 16960, both inclusive.
—$500,000

Total.... $5,000,000

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) four and one-half million dollars ($4,500,000) are Coupon Bonds, and five hundred thousand ($500,000) are Registered Bonds.

United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all Registered Bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Sales
Pennsylvania Central....	49⅝
Pennsylvania scrip....	10½
Reading....	97
United Companies of N. J....	125¾
Oil Creek....	bid 4¼
Lehigh Valley....	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s....	bid
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s....	asked 81
Central Transportation Company....	no report.
Empire Transportation Company....	no report.
Pan Handle 7s....	bid 65

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 9, 1874.	10:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold....	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881....	116	116	....	116	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup....	120½	121	....	121	....
5-20's, 1862....	113⅞	....	....	113⅞	....
5-20's, 1864....	113⅞	....	....	113⅞	....
5-20's, 1865....	113⅞	114	....	114	....
5-20's, 1865, registered	120	119½	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1868....	119¾	120	....	120	....
10-40's....	113¾	113¾	....	113¾	....
10-40's, coupons....	113¾	113¾	....	113¾	....
Currency 6's....	123	123	....	123	....
Pacific Mail....	41¾	42	42¼	42¼	42¼
Adams Express....	98	98	....	98	....
Wells-Fargo Express....	74	74	....	74	....
American Express....	60	60	....	60	....
United States Express....	98½	98	....	98	....
New York Central....	91¾	92	92¼	92¼	92¼
Erie....	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Michigan Central....	73	73	73¼	73¼	73¼
Michigan Southern....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central....	95	95	95	95	95
Cleve. and Pitts....	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	....
Chicago & Northw'n....	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred....	61	61	....	61	61
Rock Island....	90¾	91	91	91	91
St. Paul, common....	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do. preferred....	57	57	....	57	57
Wabash, common....	15¾	15¾	....	15¾	15¾
Fort Wayne....	94½	....	94½	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi....	24¾	24¾	....	24¾	....
Union Pacific....	77	78	78	78	78
Dubuque and Sioux....	25	25¾	25¾	25¾	25
Harlem....	130	....	129½	....	....
Hudson River....	109	109	....	109	....
Texas, State bonds, old....	....	....	....	80¾	....
Do. new....	....	....	....	81½	82
South Carolina, July....	....	....	....	....	70
Missouri 6's....	....	....	....	97	96¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 9, 1874.

The general state of trade to-day was quiet; wholesale merchants generally finding their sales confined to the immediate wants of their regular customers. There were few changes in prices, and such as we noted were not of vital importance. There are alterations in flour, which are noted in their proper place. We also note a decline in chopped feed of 10c ₩ cwt.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls....	1,180	Cheese, bxs....	80
Corn, sacks....	1,000	Wheat, sacks....	1,020
Rye, sacks....	100	Oats, sacks....	2,716
Butter, pkgs....	23	Bacon, trcs....	315

The following are wholesale quotations for leading articles:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade was good and prices remained unchanged. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₩ lb., 14c; shoulders, canvassed, ₩ lb., 9½c; breakfast-bacon, canvassed, ₩ lb., 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, do, ₩ doz. $7 00; bn. sides, shoulders, ₩ lb., 8½c; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 11¾c; mess pork, ₩ bbl., $16 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₩ lb., 12½; refined for summer use, in tierces: do, 12½c; 5½ bbls, do, 13c, buckets, do, 13½c; in 3 ₩ pails, do, 14c; in 5 ₩ cadbles, do, 13½c; in 3 ₩ pails, do, 15c; in 5 ₩ pails, do, 14½c; in 8 ₩ pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₩ lb., 10c; hard-oil, winter strained, ₩ gallon, 90c; summer 80@90c.

BUTTER—Continues weak, with light demand and bottom prices ruling throughout. We quote choice at 17@18c ₩ lb.; good to prime 13@16c; common to fair 09@12c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 75; medium $2 50@2 60; fair to good $2 30@2 40.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@36c; dark 30@32c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 19½@19¾c ₩ gallon in car lots at the usual delivery. Market very dull.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm; hams 16@18c; clear sides 14@15c; ribbed sides 13½@13c; shoulders 12@12½c. Country lard 9 @10c ₩ lb to quality.

CHICKENS—Live 90c@$1 00 ₩ pair.

CHEESE—The cheese market opened this week dull and lower. Buyers are now only taking a accumulation of stock, trade was rather slow, and prices of leading stocks now and a year ago. We quote Ohio factory at 11@14½c ₩ lb; Western Reserve dairy at 11@12c.

EGGS—Are firm and tending upward. We quote at 17c, with some dealers asking 18c. The supply is light and demand firm.

FLOUR—Trade is moderately active, but is composed principally of holding trade and regular city retailers. The supply is free and prices of some kinds are quoted a little low. Corrected quotations are as follows: Ex. Ohio, $5 00@10 00 ₩ bbl; white winter wheat $6 50@7 75; Minnesota spring $7 00@8 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; Rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 00@7 25. Corn meal $5 50; buckwheat meal $5 25@6 00 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—Business among wholesale grocers was tolerably active to-day, considering the warm weather. Prices remain at yesterday's quotations, which are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 25½c; choice 24½c; prime 22c; good 22c; Java 33c ₩ lb.

Roasted Coffees—Standard do coffee, in papers, is quoted at 27c; loose 26½c; roasted Java 30c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Market firm. We quote as follows: Standard A, 10¼c; Standard B, 10¼c; Standard Extra C, 10¼c; Standard Extra, 10¼c; Standard extra, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 60@65c ₩ ₩ lb; Gunpowder 56c@$1 25 ₩ lb; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan 36c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong 25@36c ₩ lb; fancy $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchong 25@36c ₩ lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 85c; prime 80c; good 80c; Demerara 80@90c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—New Carolina 9@10½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers ₩ 25 ₩ box; Valentias 13@ 16c ₩ lb; currants 13½@14c ₩ lb.

GRAIN—The grain market was very quiet to-day, buyers seeming disposed to hold off for developments. Prices were unchanged. Wheat sales at about $1 40 for amber and $1 39@1 40 for red winter. Oats steady at 60c for white, and 56c for mixed. Corn quiet and firm at 78@80c for ear; 74@76c for shelled. Rye and barley are nominal. We note sales in car lots as follows:

1 car mixed corn.... 78c
1 car white oats.... 60c

The above sales are from first hands. Sales in a jobbing way are about 2@3 cents higher than quotations.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote at $25 00@26 00 ₩ ton from store, and $25 00@24 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $28 00@30 00 ₩ ton; Timothy No. 2 $25 00@26 00; common to good $22 00@23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Market quiet. Middlings bran at $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 05@2 00; chopped feed, mill $1 75 ₩ cwt.

PORK—Are dull and lower, with old stock at $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel; $1 05@1 15 for middle to quality; on track in cars lots 90c@$1 00. New potatoes firm at $5 00@7 00 ₩ barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—Are in tolerably good supply at 15@20 ₩ quart; wholesale demand good.

WHISKY—Market steady. We quote high-wines at $1 01 ₩ gall.

WOOL—The market continues rather quiet; quotations are as follows: unwashed 50c ₩ lb; tub washed 42@45c; fine fleece 43@44c; medium 46@47c; common 36@38c; pulled wool 38@38c; unwashed 28@30c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874.

REMARKS.—The market for oil is about at a standstill. The slight recovery noted in our last report has been retained, but transactions continue very limited, and the market is quite flat. The movement of crude oil is quite free, receipts at this point being largely in excess of any previous year, while shipments of refined oil have not been proportionately large. It follows, therefore, that there must be a pretty large stock in the hands of producers and refiners here, and that this supply has its influence in keeping the market at its present low prices.

CRUDE.

The market for crude is reported at $1 12½@1 15 for United at river; $1 06@1 07½ for Union; immediate shipment 90c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKEN'S:

2,000 bbls United.... $1 15
2,000 bbls United-Parkenburg.... 1 13½
3,000 bbls United.... 1 10
3,000 bbls Union.... 1 05
2,000 bbls immediate shipment.... 0 90

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 15 ₩ bbl; at wells 73c. Market quiet.

REFINED.

The home refined market was dull and unchanged with carbon oil quoted at 11@11¼c per gallon in car lots f. o. b. at works.

Philadelphia.—Market dull and lower. Spot 12¼c; July 12¾c.

New York.—The market is dull with low prices ruling. Refined is quoted at 12¼@12¾c; July 13¾c.

OIL BARRELS

dull and lower; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 9.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets opened firm but closed weak. On the upper road the market closed at $1 17½@1 20 bid for immediate receipts. The market at Parker's was $1 05 for United, $1 10@1 15 for United, and 90c for immediate shipments. The home refined market was 9½@9¾c in bulk and 10½@11c in bbls. Benzine was $1 25 ₩ bbl. Difference of ₩ gallon occasionally occurs in the price of refined as the gravity varies from 109 degrees to 120 degrees. Sometimes better figures are obtained for car lots in the local trade than can be reached with sound lots for export. Sales:

5,000 bbls, upper road, spot.... $1 17½
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot.... 1 20
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United.... 1 15
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United.... 1 15
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United.... 1 12½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United.... 1 10
2,000 bbls, Parker's, im. ship't.... 90

NEW YORK, June 9—closing—8—The oil market was dull with low prices ruling. Crude in bulk, 5c; shipping 9c; refined 12¼@12¾@12½c for cargoes from first hands; country cases 17½@ 17¾c; nspth 7¾c; sales of 1,500 bbls refined for July 12¾c; Philadelphia delivery dull; refined 12¼c; Sales 5,000 bbls refined that any less interest can maintain the security at its par value.—*London Letter.*

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull with only a light local demand; spring extras $5 50; Minnesota ₩ 75@6 75; patent $8 00@10 50.

WHEAT—Firmer; No. 1 Minnesota $1 24@1 24½; No. 2, do at 22; No. 3, $1 14½; rejected $1 05; No. 2 spring $1 20¾ cash; $1 19¾@1 19¾ July.

CORN—Irregular; 63½@63¾c cash; 59¾c July; 60c August; high mixed 60c.

OATS—Demand light and market firm; No. 2, 45¾@45¾c cash; 43¾c July; 43c seller August.

RYE—Dull and prices are nominal; No. 2, 86c.

BARLEY AND SEED—Are nominal; nominally $1 05.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady.

PORK—Steady and in moderate demand at $17 35@17 60 seller July; $17 60 cash; $17 80 seller August.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm at 11.65c seller July; 11.80c August.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged; shoulders 6¾@6¾c cash and seller June; short ribs 9¾@9.75c cash and seller June.

WHISKY—Dull, and prices are nominal at 96c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Cotton steady; middling upland 18¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand; superfine $4 75@5 00; extra $5 05@5 25; common to good $5 35@5 50; good to choice $5 60@5 80. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 12@1 13; No. 3 do do, $1 08; western $1 13; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 17. Rye dull and nominal at 1 04@1 06. Barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and nominal; new and old mixed western 70@85½c. Oats quiet and heavy; white western 61@62c; mixed 62@63c. Hay unchanged. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar dull and quiet. Molasses dull. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; refined 12½c; crude 5c. Provisions—Pork heavy; prime mess $16 00; new mess $17 50@ 17 90. Beef unchanged; middles quiet; long clear 10@10½c; short clear 10½c. Lard steady; prime steam 11¾@11¾c; kettle 12c. Butter—Western quiet at 15@17c; state 17@20c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 9.—Cattle—Receipts 2,237 head; total for the week 7,000; trade moderately active; holders ask stiff last week's prices on all grades; heavy cattle scarce. Sheep unchanged. Stock are 15c off; quality generally medium to good.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 225 head; total for the week 6,000; market heavy; sales 1,350 Ohio chipped sheep, averaging 76@99 lbs, at $5 75@6 50.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000 head; total for the week 9,000; market dull; Yorkers $5 00@5 30; heavy hogs $5 50@5 70.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Dry goods—Business is moderate with commission houses, and a light jobbing trade is reported. The auction sales of cotton goods is quiet but firm at generally unchanged prices, Garner's prints were very active at the reduced prices. Heavy woolens continued in brisk demand. American bags advanced to 30c by agents. Heavy woolens for men's wear are moderately dealt in.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm at $1 27. Corn steady at 75@76c. Oats quiet at 52@53c. Pork quiet at $17 75. Bacon dull; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Lard dull but unchanged. Bulk meats dull and prices are nominal; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 9½c. Whisky active at 95c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand light and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 24½; No. 2, $1 22¾; No. 3 spring $1 21¾. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, mixed 56½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 96c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 1, $1 30; No. 3, $1 00@1 05.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 9.—Flour steady. Wheat closed steady No. 2 white Wabash $1 26; No. 3 do $1 09; amber Michigan $1 24½; No. 2 red $1 20. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; high mixed spot 64½c; low mixed 63½c white 62c; no grade 54½c; damaged 59c. Oats steady; No. 1 58c; No. 2 54½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour steady, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Rye 95c. Provisions quiet. Pork $18 25. Bacon—shoulders 7¼c; sides 10½@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Lard 12¼c. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Lard 12¼@12¾c. Whisky 86c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 9.—Cotton quiet at 15@16c. Flour steady at $7 00@8 25. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 40. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 65@ 68c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Cotton dull at 17@17¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn easier at 76@78c. Oats dull at 54@56c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Wool dull, unsettled and nominal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MONEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Scotia....	June 10....	Liverpool.
Rhine....	June 10....	London.
Anglia....	June 11....	Glasgow.
Frisia....	June 11....	Hamburg.
Scholten....	June 11....	Rotterdam
Algeria....	June 11....	Liverpool.
Helvetia....	June 11....	Liverpool.
Glamorgan....	June 13....	Cardiff.
Lafayette....	June 13....	France.
Egypt....	June 13....	Glasgow.
Celtic....	June 13....	Liverpool.
City of Brussels....	June 13....	Liverpool.
State of Georgia....	June 13....	Glasgow.
Japan....	June 13....	China.
Minnesota....	June 20....	Liverpool.
Victoria....	June 16....	Glasgow.
Lessing....	June 16....	Hamburg.
Cuba....	June 17....	Liverpool.
Thuringia....	June 18....	Hamburg.
Italia....	June 18....	Glasgow.
Belgic....	June 18....	London.
Batavia....	June 20....	Liverpool.
Queen....	June 20....	Liverpool.
Adriatic....	June 20....	Liverpool.
City of Chester....	June 20....	Liverpool.
Cornwall....	June 20....	Bristol.
Colima....	June 20....	Japan.
Borg Sverre....	June 20....	London.
Wyoming....	June 23....	Liverpool.
Ulysses....	June 23....	Liverpool.
Westphalia....	June 23....	Hamburg.
Pembroke....	June 24....	Cardiff.
Perelre....	June 27....	France.
Baltic....	June 27....	Liverpool.
City of Richmond....	June 27....	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania....	June 27....	Glasgow.
Great Republic....	June 27....	China.
Montana....	June 27....	Liverpool.
Russia....	July 1....	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth....	June 11....	Liverpool.
Indiana....	June 18....	Liverpool.
Vanderland....	June 20....	Antwerp.
Abbotsford....	June 25....	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Olympus....	June 16....	Liverpool.
Silesia....	June 27....	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, June 9, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 5 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R'M.	CHANGE —OR—	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Boonville....	9	5	17	9	S. W.	Cloudy.
Brownsville*....	5	2	10	2	S.	Clear.
Brunswick....	5	0	11	2	S.	Cloudy.
Cairo....	11	5	0	3	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati....	7	5	0	6	S. W.	Clear.
Confluence*....	6	4	0	0	Calm.	Clear.
Evansville....	4	5	0	1	S.	Cloudy.
Freeport*....	1	0	0	1	S.	Clear.
Helena....	17	2	1	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Hermann....	8	8	13	1	S. W.	Clear.
Jeffers'n City	10	7	12	2	S.	Clear.
Kansas City....	7	5	42	6	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk....	11	10	11	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th....	9	3	10	4	N. E.	Fair.
Lexington....	13	11	10	6	N. E.	Fair.
Little Rock....	4	0	0	0	S. W.	Clear.
Marietta....	4	5	0	0	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville....	4	0	0	0	S. W.	Clear.
Oil City....	1	5	10	4	N.	Fair.
Paducah....	5	10	0	1	N.	Lt. rain.
Pittsburgh....	4	0	10	5	N. W.	Fair.
St. Joseph....	11	5	10	1	N. E.	Threat'g.
St. Louis....	10	0	10	3	N.	Fair.
Warsaw....	6	2	10	3	W.	Cloudy.
Morgan't'n....	0	10	0	0	S. W.	Clear.

*Surface of water below bench mark.

GEORGE H. HOE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 9, 1874.

River stationary with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 4 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 9, 1874.

River stationary at five feet. Weather clear; thermometer ninety-three at six P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, June 9, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet in channel. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, at 3 P. M. Weather clear and hot.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.... Donaldson.... Geneva.
Elector.... Abrams.... Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva.... M. A. Cox.... Geneva.
Elector.... Abrams.... Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet and rising.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati.... Messenger.... Vandergrift, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet and a half, the rise being from the Allegheny. The weather was extremely hot.

THE Express line packets on the slackwater arrived and depart as the regularity of the mail train. The hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE iron hulled Government snag boat now in course of construction is to be sent up the Missouri to pull snags as soon as she is ready for service. The annual appropriations for cleaning the western rivers ought to be increased to $30,000.

THE Express packet Messenger, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. Passengers and shippers will make a note of this. The first clerk is our clever friend John C. Fisher, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

ON AND after the 11th inst., Gen. Weitzel takes charge of the Government canal on behalf of the General Government, after which tolls will be reduced, and instead of paying $500 to Cleveland they will be $300. The first boat of the season arrived at Cleveland on Monday, bringing 2,000 barrels of flour. Some of the boats in the canal trade will be put on the Ohio river.

THE Moorhead *Democrat* of the 23d has the following Red River of the North items: The Cheyenne Indians are making regular trips between here and the rapids and beyond, being hired by traders who have goods to take into the water. The larger boats go through to Garry with very little trouble, and are making quite a large freight and passenger business. The depth of water in the river still remains good, and it is very interesting to watch the boats as they ply up and down on these latitudes. It was before stated, was on the bow of the boat, continually wishing "the gentlemen would be satisfied, but they would not be satisfied, certain." "Look about and be satisfied, gentlemen!" shook where you please, gentlemen, and be satisfied!" but it was no use. They would not be satisfied, and I must beg of you not to disturb them their work men—to bury their dead, to bury with small-pox, and them there four men are very sick, very sick, indeed, gentlemen, and I must beg of you not to disturb them. We have a doctor with us, and can do to disturb a sick man, especially if small-pox is the ailing. It kind of makes the blood fly to their heads when they are poked up," &c., &c.

But long before this little hygienic disquisition we had left the river scene, and hovered off, leaving Jim and his beef and the small-pox patients untouched.

Old Time Boating.

NO. XIX.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The year 1850. One of my "boats duck," I was drawn in the coal business by being compelled to take an interest in a pair of loaded coal boats for money due me. On the 15th of September we left the landing on ten feet of water, with a crew of seventeen men, including two owners and the pilot. A coal-boat trip in those days was always a jolly one, especially it it happened to be with one of the old standard pilots, of whom now remain only Dan Pollard, Hugh Killin and Jim Jones—all now dead. They were, perhaps, the best known of any of the "old time" pilots, not only at home but all along both sides of the river. It was said that to get on more knew Jim Jones so well, that they would begin to bark as soon as his boats would appear in sight.

In the last night out pulled into Pipe's and we had our first hard pull on the oars at Pipe creek. After the pilot gave the welcome order, "Long way," as Irishmen who was the only man of the crew came up to me and

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Gen. James S. Negley and Col. Thos. M. Bayne for Congress.

Messrs. Hugh McNeill, John C. Newmyer and Miles S. Humphries for State Senate.

Messrs. Henry M. Long, W. P. Graham, Jeremy Gerwig, James Onslow, Chas. Jeremy, D. B. Morrison, S. J. Wainwright, J. P. McCord, James Larimer, B. C. Christy, H. K. Sample, A. B. Young and George Archbold for the House of Representatives.

W. G. Hawkins, Esq., for Judge of the Orphans' Court.

E. A. Montooth, Esq., for District Attorney, and John McQuaide, Esq., for Assistant.

Mr. G. W. Weddell for Commissioner, and Henry R. Chalfant for Director of the Poor.

Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the State Convention, Etc., Etc.

The delegates chosen on Saturday last, to the several Republican nominating conventions assembled on Tuesday morning, at the respective places, and in accordance with the call of the County Executive Committee. It is needless to say that there was an unusual degree of interest manifested in regard to the result. In some of the Legislative Conventions, and in those for District Attorney and County Commissioner, there were animated contests. The Congressional and Senatorial nominations were easily effected, as was also the nomination for Judge of the Orphans' Court. Below will be found the proceedings of the several conventions:

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

This convention met in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, and was called to order by Capt. Bell shortly after 11 o'clock, at which time it was stated that the first business was to appoint secretaries.

Col. Norman W. Smith, Capt. Louis Hager, James S. Steel and Wm. Ludenberg were appointed.

The roll was then called, and the delegates presented their credentials. [We failed to obtain a list of the names.]

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Capt. Dalgleish, Gen. A. L. Pearson was chosen permanent Chairman, and the temporary secretaries were made permanent officers.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Messrs. Thos. MacConnell, Jr., Anthony Bell, W. H. Dennison, A. Latham and James Rees were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

LETTERS OF NOTIFICATION.

The Chairman then read the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, June 9, 1874.

To the President and Members of the Congressional Convention of the Twenty-second District:

GENTLEMEN: Regarding the recent primaries as no fair expression of your choice of Republican voters, I shall not be a candidate before the Convention.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HOWARD.

The Chairman also read a letter from David Kirk, Esq., as follows:

To the President and Members of Congressional Convention, No. 1:

GENTLEMEN: As I have been defeated at the primaries, it is unnecessary for your honorable body to waste time in balloting (so far as I am concerned). I therefore withdraw my name as a candidate for Congress. Thanking my many friends for their strenuous exertions in my behalf, and regretting that they were not more successful, more on their account than my own, I cheerfully bow to the will of the majority, as expressed through the selected channels, according to party rules, and will do all I can to secure the election of my successful competitor, and the triumphant election of the entire Republican ticket.

Very respectfully, DAVID KIRK.

GENERAL NEGLEY NOMINATED.

Mr. J. B. Smith, of the Twenty-second ward, then nominated General Jas. S. Negley as Congressional candidate of the Twenty-second district.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the nomination was made unanimous.

General Negley was subsequently introduced, and made a brief speech, in which he expressed his thanks for the nomination. He regretted that during the contest things had occurred of an unpleasant nature, but he, for his part, accepted in the broadest charity, the popular endorsement as sufficient to obliterate all feeling of wrongs endured. If re-elected he would continue to labor for a stable government, the diffusion of knowledge, for equal rights and the protection of American industries, the elevation of the middle and lowest classes of society, and the protection of capital.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A large majority of the Republican voters of the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania have, a fourth time, declared their preference for Hon. James S. Negley as their Representative in the Congress of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, General Negley now, by his constant attention to the honorable duties, and his unflinching zeal in behalf of our industrial interests, merited this mark of appreciation; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Republican voters of the Twenty-second Congressional District, hereby give assurance to General Negley of continued confidence and cordial support, and heartily recommend him to every one of our fellow citizens interested in the material prosperity of this district particularly, and the county generally. As a tried and faithful representative of the people, he is deserving of the support of all who appreciate the protection and development of our home industries.

Resolved, That the interest exhibited by General Negley in behalf of the mining and steamboat industries, deserves and should receive hearty endorsement.

Resolved, That the policy of the Republican party in favor of the protection of American industry, enunciated in local, State and national platforms, renders it imperative that Congress shall carefully consider the recent depressed condition of our industries and promptly take such measures as will relieve the 500,000 working people, now deprived of employment.

Resolved, That we deem it important to this, as well as to the general interests of our commercial marine, that the iron shipbuilding of the country should be liberally encouraged, and the present promising efforts to compete against Europe in iron shipbuilding thus established as a prosperous and permanent industry.

Resolved, That we also regard it as vitally important that proper encouragement should be extended to the trans-continental lines of railway, in process of construction, in order that the many springs of industrial activity may at once be put in motion, the people and Government benefitted, and the resources of the vast Northwest and Southwest opened, and made to contribute to the yearly increase of the permanent wealth of the country.

The convention then adjourned.

CONGRESS, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

This Convention, composed of delegates to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third District, met in the Lyceum Common Council chamber, Allegheny, and was called to order by Mayor Fleming.

Messrs. Alex. Patterson and W. D. Moorhead were chosen Secretaries pro tem.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials were then received from all the districts except Crescent township:

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—John Lowden.
Second ward—W. W. Ackley.
Third ward first precinct—John Ekin.
Third ward second precinct—Fred. Lang.
Fourth ward first precinct—J. H. Haslett.
Fourth ward second precinct—Jones.
Fifth ward—Alex. Patterson.
Sixth ward—Fred. Thomas.
Seventh ward—Geo. Hall.
Eight—John C. Fisher.
Ninth—David Davis.
Tenth—J. O. S. Golden.
Eleventh—P. Neuhart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport first ward—E. C. Helpine.
McKeesport second ward—Jas. O'Neil.
McKeesport third ward—Jacob Evert.
Bellevue—W. B. Neir.
Elizabeth—Thos. Duff.
Etna—Henry Lutz.
Millvale—S. N. Johnson.
Sewickley—H. B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—N. G. Ayers.
Tarentum—David Baker.
Verona—John Clark.

TOWNSHIPS.

East Deer—R. W. Row.
Elizabeth, first precinct—Wm. McDonald.
Elizabeth, second precinct—G. W. Sample.
Elizabeth, third precinct—J. B. Copeland.
Elizabeth fourth precinct—John A. Watson.
Fawn—John Esler.
Findley—A. F Bayne.
Forward—P. A. Little.
Franklin—Isaac Skiles.
Hampton—James Marshall.
Harrison—Nat. Mayfield.
Indiana, first precinct— —McPherson.
Indiana, second precinct—A. W. Wilson.
Kilbuck, first precinct—John Hamilton.
Kilbuck, second precinct—T. M. Soules.
Leet—Robert Calvey.
Lincoln—William Neely.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson.
McCandless—James Wallace.
Moon—W. D. Shrodes.
Neville—George A. Cole, Jr.
North Fayette—George Dickson.
North Versailles—A. J. Shoup.
Ohio—David Duff.
Patton, first precinct—W. L. Hunter.
Patton, second precinct—John Thompson.
Pine—A. S. McCord.
Plum—S. P. Koontz.
Reserve—Charles Frodich.
Richland—Wm. Dickson.
Ross, first precinct—W. T. Moorhead.
Ross, second precinct—Young Bishy.
Shaler, first precinct—C. Banerline.
Shaler, second precinct—Abram Brown.
Sewickley—Jacob Matthews.
South Fayette—John Collins.
South Versailles, first precinct—Joseph Kirkwood.
South Versailles, second precinct—David Auld.
South Versailles, third precinct—J. L. Penny.
West Deer—G. W McAllister.

Chairman Fleming congratulated the Convention on the harmony with which they had completed the call of the roll. He thought this argued well for the first Convention of the Twenty-third district.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

was then announced to be in order, and Col. J. D. Copeland, of Elizabeth, was nominated and unanimously elected permanent chairman.

The following permanent Secretaries were then chosen: Messrs. Alex Patterson, W. T. Moorhead, Dr. W. L. Hunter, A. J. Schanke, W. R. Neil and R. W. Row.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Congress, which was carried.

Col. T. M. Bayne and Alex. M. Watson were nominated.

On motion of Mr. Golden, it was decided to call the country districts first. The list was then called, with the following result:

Thomas M. Bayne	47
Alex. M. Watson	17

The Chairman announced the result, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Calls were made for Col. Bayne, and in response he came forward, and on being introduced by the chair, returned his thanks to the convention for the kind support which had been accorded him. He assured those who had supported him that he would never betray the trust which had been reposed in him. If elected, he would endeavor to represent them as an honest and honorable man, as he claimed to be. He would protect the river and manufacturing interests of the district, and endeavor to promote the interests of the great Republican party inside of which he believed to be the proper place for reform.

The remarks of the Colonel were received with enthusiastic applause, and at the conclusion the convention adjourned.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION NO. 1.

This convention met in the Young Men's Club room, Allegheny, and was called to order by Mr. Arthur Hobson.

Mr. George Moul was chosen temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Arthur Hobson and W. H. Douglass temporary Secretaries.

The roll was then called, and when Sewickley was reached the McBrier and McNeill delegates (Messrs. Nevin and Glancey) both claimed seats. After some discussion, both these delegates were admitted.

A permanent organization was then effected by the election of Mr. H. M. Long as Chairman. Messrs. Hugh McNeill and James McBrier were then named as candidates.

THE BALLOT.

On calling the delegates the following votes were cast by the parties named:

For McNeill—First ward, Allegheny, H. M. Long; Second ward, James McFarland; Third ward, first precinct, Daniel Lewis; Fourth ward, first precinct, R. M. Blair; Fifth ward, Wm. Hungy; Eighth ward, Geo. Moule; Ninth ward, Francis Jones.

Boroughs and townships—Bellevue, W. H. Douglass; Sewickley, R. M. Glancey; Kilbuck, Jacob Eicher; Reserve, Jacob Beckert. Total, 11.

For McBrier—Allegheny City, Third ward, first precinct, Arthur Hobson; second precinct, Linkenfelter; Fifth ward, John H. Primley; sixth ward, A. J. Price; Tenth ward, J. W. Day; Eleventh ward, Charles Hartman; Seventh ward, G. F. Neyin; Ninth, Mr. Stevenson—total nine.

Mr. Douglass then moved that Mr. McNeil's nomination be made unanimous, which was done, and the successful nominee called upon for a speech.

Mr. McNeil then stepped forward and said, smilingly: "I thank you heartily for this honor you have conferred upon me, and if elected, will try to fulfill my duty in the future as I have done in the past."

For delegates to the State Convention, Peter Walters and Arthur Hobson were named, and the latter gentleman withdrawing, Walters had the field to himself. His nomination was then made unanimous.

On motion the Convention expressed itself in favor of the delegate acting in the interests of the Hon. J. L. Graham for Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention then adjourned.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION, NO. 2.

B. B. Coursin, Esq., called this Convention to order at ten minutes past ten. He stated that from information he had received there would be no contest, and consequently there need be no excitement.

Wm. Swisshelm and Samuel Wallace were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received. Every district was represented:

Sixteenth ward, first precinct—Adam Miller.	
Sixteenth ward, second precinct—James McCord.	1
Seventeenth ward, first precinct—Wm. Scott.	1
Seventeenth ward second precinct—J. F. Evans.	1
Eighteenth ward—C. W. Lewis.	1
Nineteenth ward—P. D. Petrikin.	1
Twentieth ward—J. A. Hiller.	1
Twenty-first ward, first precinct—C. B. Bostwick.	1
Twenty-first ward, second precinct—B. Fix.	1
Twenty-second ward, first precinct—Harry Howard.	1
Twenty-second ward, second precinct—R. A. Keil.	1
Thirty-seventh ward—Wm. Anderson.	1

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, first ward—J. W. Patterson.
McKeesport, second ward—W. E. Harrison.
McKeesport, third ward—B. B. Coursin.
Braddock's—J. H. Shallenberger.
Elizabeth—Joshua Speer.
Etna—W. David Davis.
Millvale—C. C. Miller.
Sharpsburg—Capt. Neil, Jr.
Tarentum—John Kennedy.
Verona—Geo. L. Lee.

TOWNSHIPS.

Elizabeth, first precinct—John Speer.
Elizabeth, second precinct—Thos. L. Stewart.
Elizabeth, third precinct—David Rankin.
Elizabeth, fourth precinct—John H. Watson.
East Deer—Wm. Street.
Fawn—John Esler.
Forward—Isaac Sayers.
Franklin—Isaac Sweney.
Hampton—Robert Scott.
Harrison—James Lemon.
Indiana, first precinct—Alfred Quinette.
Indiana, second precinct—J. G. Weir.
Leet—W. L. Jones.
Lincoln—Robert Oakley.
McCandless—Sam. Wallace.
Marshall—Thos. Robinson.
North Versailles—G. M. Bowman.
Penn—Robert Marshall.
Patton, first precinct—Robert E. Stewart.
Patton, second precinct—Wm. N. Haymaker.

VOTE ON SECRETARIES.

Pine, E. E. Hildt.
Plum, H. W. Hastings.
Richland, J. S. Crawford.
Ross, First precinct, Wm. Brown.
Ross, Second precinct, Geo. F. Quail.
Sewickley, John E. Marks.
South Versailles, First precinct, J. C. Penny.
South Versailles, Second precinct, And. McClung.
South Versailles, Third precinct, Benj. Meadowcroft.
Shaler, First precinct, F. M. Magee.
Shaler, Second precinct, Wm. C. Shaw.
Wilkins, First precinct, Wm. Swisshelm.
Wilkins, Second precinct, H. R. Chalfant.
West Deer, Allen Aber.
Wm. E. Hunter, of the Second ward, was nominated as permanent chairman by acclamation.

The temporary Secretaries were made permanent officers of the Convention.

It was moved to proceed to nominate candidates for State Senator. Agreed to.

Mr. B. B. Coursin nominated Hon. John C. Newmyer, and Mr. Joseph Bostwick named Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell.

Pending the discussion on a motion to vote *viva voce*, Mr. Bostwick withdrew the name of Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Newmyer was nominated by acclamation.

B. S. P. McCall was nominated for Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, but subsequently withdrew, and Mr. Thos. S. Mitchell chosen by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned.

MR. NEWMYER HEARD FROM.

Immediately after adjournment, Mr. Newmyer appeared, and being loudly called on, responded in a brief speech, thanking the Convention for the honor they had conferred upon him, and for the expression of confidence which the nomination conveyed. He felt a sense of the responsibilities of the position for which he had been named, and assured the Convention that, if elected, he would discharge the duties, as he understood them, to the best of his ability. [Applause.]

SENATORIAL CONVENTION—NO. 3.

This Convention met in the old City Hall, and was called to order promptly at ten o'clock by Mr. Jenkin Jones, after which Mr. Charles Evans, of the Twenty-ninth ward, was elected permanent chairman.

LIST OF DELEGATES—PITTSBURGH.

Twelfth ward—David Emory.	
Twenty-fifth ward—Robt. D. Bracey.	
Twenty-sixth ward—Wm. Cunningham.	
Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct—Christ Wilhelm.	
Twenty-seventh ward—Daniel Wenke.	
Twenty-ninth ward—Charles Evans.	
Thirty-first ward—Evan Thomas.	
Thirty-first ward—David Schering.	
Thirty-second ward—Edward Bratt.	
Thirty-fourth ward—Jenkin Jones.	
Thirty-fifth ward—John Better.	
Thirty-sixth ward—Thomas Ralph.	

BOROUGHS.

Chartiers—George W. Freeman.
Mansfield—David B. Stewart.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin, First precinct—J. P. Hillman.
Baldwin, Second precinct—Enoch Smith.
Chartiers—Richard Benton.
Findley—A. H. Burns.
Jefferson—Wm. West.
Lower St. Clair—John Emery.
Moon—James E. McCormick.
Neville—Wm. B. Chilson.
North Fayette—Jos. McElherron.
Robinson, First precinct—Russell Errett.
Robinson, Second precinct—R. H. Gibson.
Stowe—J. C. Oliver.
Upper St. Clair—John W. Connor.

Hon. Miles Humphreys was named as Senatorial candidate, and, on motion, was renominated by acclamation. He acknowledged this deserved compliment in a brief but appropriate speech.

Hon. Russell Errett was elected Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, there being no opposition.

The Convention then adjourned, having been in session about twenty minutes.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION—No. 1.

This Convention to nominate three members of the House from the Allegheny district, was called to order by Mr. John A. Myler. Messrs. Canham and Behrhart were chosen Secretaries *pro tem.*

The credentials of delegates were then received. In the first precinct of the Fourth ward there was a fight between Messrs. Patterson and Anschuiz, but there was no other contest. On the matter being referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hanlon, Brown and McKenna, it was agreed that both delegates should be admitted. ⁋

LIST OF DELEGATES—ALLEGHENY.

First ward—P. McKenna.	
Second ward—James Hunter.	
Third ward, first precinct—J. K. Brown.	
Third ward, second precinct—W. Wettach.	
Fourth Ward, first precinct—[Tie].	
Fourth ward, second precinct—H. Berhost.	
Fifth ward—J. Caughey.	
Sixth ward—J. Grunert.	
Seventh ward—C. C. Hax.	
Eighth ward—H. Nesmith.	
Ninth ward—W. Canham.	
Tenth ward—Henry Kreiling.	
Eleventh ward—W. G. Stubbs.	

Mr. Canham, of the Second ward, was chosen permanent chairman by acclamation, and the temporary secretaries were continued.

A motion was adopted to vote by ballot, and Messrs. Brown and Wettach were appointed tellers.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following gentlemen were then named as candidates: Messrs. W. C. Smythe, Samuel Hastings, Alfred Slack, Henry Long, James Walker, J. D. Ramsey, Wm. Graham, Henry Gerwig. The name of Mr. Ramsey was withdrawn. The nominations were then closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot—seven votes being necessary to a choice.

The following was the result of the first ballot:

Smythe	6
Gerwig	10
Slack	3
Long	17
Walker	5
Graham	4
Hastings	1

Mr. Gerwig was declared a nominee.

Mr. Samuel Hastings then withdrew, and a second ballot was taken, with the following result:

Smythe	6
Slack	4
Long	3
Walker	5
Graham	4

Mr. Graham was declared nominated, and a third ballot was proceeded with. The following is the result:

Smythe	3
Slack	6
Long	4
Walker	5

There being no choice, a fourth ballot was taken, as follows:

Smythe	4
Walker	6
Long	6
Slack	1

There still being no choice, the fifth and last ballot was taken, resulting in a choice, as follows:

Long	7
Smythe	5

Mr. Long was then declared nominated.

The successful candidates were loudly called for, and in response each made brief speeches, thanking the convention for the honor conferred. Mr. Long said that if elected he would fulfill his duties in such a way that no friend of his could look him in the face and say he had dishonored the trusts of the constituency.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Convention then proceeded to choose three delegates to the State Convention. The following persons were nominated: James Marshall, Arthur Hobson, Theodore Myler, Hugh Renwick, W. C. Cook, Charles Hetzel, W. M. Clancy, Joseph Golder.

Mr. Myler was the only one chosen on the first ballot, he receiving nine votes.

The second ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Marshall, he receiving seven votes. On the third ballot there was no choice. On the fourth Hugh Renwick was chosen.

HEARING FROM THE NOMINEES.

Mr. Jeremy was again called for, and in response said: "I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor conferred upon me. I will try to do my duty honestly and uprightly, without fear or partiality." [Applause.]

Major Onslow then called upon for a speech. He said: "Allow me to return my sincere thanks for the nomination received this morning, and for the first polls in November next, I hope to so discharge the duties devolving upon me that my friends will never have cause to blush, and in a manner that will convince those who opposed me that they were not justified in their opposition on account of 'good,' etc."

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION, NO. 3.

This district embraces the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, and is entitled to one member of the House of Representatives. Being chiefly Republican, a large Republican nomination was made. The convention organized however, and elected Mr. William Coates delegate to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONNENTION—NO. 4.

This convention composed of the Eleventh ward and Thirteenth to the Thirty-seventh wards of Pittsburg, precludes, met in Common Council chamber, to nominate four candidates for the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Mr. Wallace Bell.

Messrs. R. H. Smith, Thomas H. Hunter, and J. B. Miller were elected temporary Secretaries.

The list of wards was then called over by the secretaries, and the delegates responded:

LIST OF DELEGATES—PITTSBURGH.

Eleventh ward—Thos. H. Hunter.	
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—F. C. Bierman.	
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—J. C. Rayburn.	
Fourteenth ward—Contested.	
Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hosack.	
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—Wm. Hill.	
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—R. H. Smith.	
Seventeenth ward, First precinct—William Livingston.	
Seventeenth ward, Second precinct—Chas. T. Trout.	
Eighteenth ward—George Bendle.	
Nineteenth ward—J. Lawson.	
Twentieth ward—Wm. J. Friday.	
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—William Sprague.	
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Wm. T. Ingram.	
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—Jas. A. Chamberlin.	
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. A. Miller.	
Twenty-third ward—Geo. J. Luckey.	
Twenty-fourth ward—Mark Donnelly.	
Twenty-fifth ward—Jas. Hamilton.	
Twenty-sixth ward—H. B. Chess.	
Twenth-seventh ward, First precinct—Fred. Laurck.	
Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct—Henry Sunshine.	
Twenty-eighth ward—Harry Moore.	
Twenty-ninth ward—Henry Doyle.	
Thirtieth ward—Wm. Lowry.	
Thirty-first ward—Eli Sheck.	
Thirty-second ward—Louis Blanck.	
Thirty-third ward—Nathan Brokaw.	
Thirty-fourth ward—John Auth.	
Thirty-fifth ward—Wm. Cunningham.	
Thirty-sixth ward—Thos. Fording.	
Thirty-seventh ward—Jas. S. Woolwell.	

CONTESTED SEATS.

The following contests were announced: Thirteenth ward, F. C. Bierman, contested by W. J. Rook; Fourteenth ward, Henry C. Evans, contested by Samuel Whitehouse; Thirteenth ward, Eli C. Corbly, contested by Joseph A. Thompson; Thirty-second ward, Louis Hauch, contested by Louis Hauch, of the Twenty-second ward, retain their seats.

The roll was then called on the question of the adoption of the report, and it was rejected by a vote of 39 ayes to 14 nays.

The announcement of the rejection of the report was received with applause.

Mr. Miller then moved that the report be laid on the table, which motion was carried.

Several motions here followed as to the admission of delegates from the contested wards, and it was finally agreed that the roll should be called in each case and the delegates indicate their preference.

The roll was then called in the case of the contest in the Thirteenth ward, and the vote stood 17 for Mr. Bierman to 11 for Mr. Rook.

The announcement of the result occasioned loud demonstrations of applause.

The vote was next taken in reference to the contest in the Fourteenth ward. After the vote had been taken, the clerks announced that the vote stood 19 for Evans to 15 for Whitehouse. The chairman was about to announce a tie vote, when Mr. Hauch stated he desired to vote. His name was then called, and he voted in favor of Mr. Evans. The chairman then announced that Mr. Evans would be admitted. The announcement was received with much excitement, and calls on the part of Mr. Whitehouse for another vote. Mr. Friday moved that the room be cleared of all outsiders, but he was unable to get his motion recognized by the chairman.

Mr. Whitehouse—I dont think that vote was counted right. I want that vote taken over again. I don't believe it was counted right.

The Chairman then put the question as to whether the vote should be taken over again, and it was decided in the negative by a large majority.

Jim motion, Mr. Corbley, from the Thirtieth ward, and Mr. Hauch, from the Twenty-second ward, were declared as delegates.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

It was then moved and carried that the Convention proceed to make nominations. The following names were proposed:

D. B. Morrison, S. B. McElroy, S. J. Wainwright, H. S. Baum, James Larimer, A. C. Park McKee, J. P. McCord, Samuel Harper and J. Versailles. Before proceeding to a ballot, however, the name of Park McKee was withdrawn.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was called, and the first ballot resulted:

Morrison	17
McElroy	14
Wainwright	20
Baum	16
Larimer	17
Hays	12
Harper	11
Larimer	18
Baum	16
Vannote	9

Messrs. Morrison, Wainwright, McCord and Larimer were then declared nominated.

Messrs. James S., Woodwell, Geo. B. Anderson, Adam Weaver and J. M. Shaffer were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION—No. 5.

The Convention was called to order by T. M. Gillespie at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Harbaugh, Mr. Sweetly and Mr. Brown were chosen permanent Secretaries.

The credentials of the delegates were then passed in as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES—BOROUGHS.

Bellevue—J. J. McCormick.	
Braddocks—C. C. Fawcett.	
Elizabeth—Sam. Walker.	
Etna—Y. S. Thomas.	
Millvale—F. C. Sedgwick.	
McKeesport, First ward—J. G. Seeizes.	
McKeesport, Second ward—B. Campbell.	
McKeesport, Third ward—David Clark.	
Sharpsburg—H. F. Dunbar.	
Sewickley—Wm. Harbaugh.	
Tarentum—C. C. Miller.	
Verona—James Messick.	

TOWNSHIPS.

Elizabeth, first precinct—M. M. Wilson.	
Elizabeth, second precinct—R. Wilson.	
Elizabeth, third precinct—J. Mason Harper.	
Elizabeth, fourth precinct—J. H. Watson.	
East Deer—F. W. Edmundson.	
Forward—Wm. Schroder.	
Fawn—R. H. Dawson.	
Franklin—W. H. B. Riley.	
Hampton—R. S. Ferguson.	
Harrison—P. S. Hough.	
Indiana, first precinct—R. McCorkle.	
Indiana, second precinct—D. T. Johnson.	
Kilbuck, first precinct—J. T. Diffenbacher.	
Kilbuck, second precinct—Jas. Robinson.	
Leet—George Gibb.	
Lincoln—J. R. Hutton.	
Marshall—A. Mashy.	
McCandless—W. Dunlap.	
North Versailles—J. Marshall.	
Ohio—S. W. Morrow.	
Patton first precinct—A. Lewis.	
Patton second precinct—Alex. Elliott.	
Penn—A. M. McClung.	
Plum—Jacob Shafer.	
Plum—J. Gray.	
Reserve—W. H. Temple.	
Richland—David S. Dickey.	
Ross first precinct—J. M. Brown.	
Ross second precinct—C. Eyanften.	
Sewickley—S. Sarver.	
South Versailles first precinct—J. C. Penny.	
South Versailles second precinct—C. Cristey.	
South Versailles third precinct—J. M. Love.	
Shaler first precinct—F. M. Magee.	
Shaler second precinct—John Herren.	
West Deer—J. Magill.	
Wilkins, first precinct—J. L. Johnson.	
Wilkins, second precinct—J. P. Lane.	

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Fred. Magee was elected permanent Chairman. James Penney and A. B. Campbell were added to the list of permanent Secretaries.

NOMINATIONS.

Names were suggested for nomination as follows, two to be nominated: H. K. Sample, B. C. Christy, William Magill and Samuel Scott.

A motion that Mr. Christy be nominated by acclamation was lost.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Christy	23
Sample	23
Scott	23
Magill	18

Mr. Christy was nominated on the first ballot, and the balloting was then continued for the choice of a second person, the second ballot resulting in a choice. The third ballot was then proceeded with, in which Mr. Sample received twenty-six votes and Mr. Scott twenty-three votes. Mr. Sample was declared nominated.

A choice of delegates for the State Convention was then announced in order by the chairman:

R. S. P. McCall received thirty-three votes; R. E. Stewart, thirty-one; George Tomlinson, fifteen; Peter Kell, nine; and Murray McClurg, four. Messrs. McCall and Stewart were the delegates chosen.

The Chair then announced the next business in order was the selection of delegates to the State Convention. Messrs. Gillmore and Winters were chosen secretaries for the occasion.

The list of wards was then called over by the secretaries, and the delegates responded:

LIST OF DELEGATES—PITTSBURGH.

Eleventh ward—Thos. H. Hunter.	
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—F. C. Bierman.	
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—J. C. Rayburn.	
Fourteenth ward—Contested.	
Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hosack.	
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—Wm. Hill.	
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—R. H. Smith.	
Seventeenth ward, First precinct—William Livingston.	
Seventeenth ward, Second precinct—Chas. T. Trout.	
Eighteenth ward—George Bendle.	
Nineteenth ward—J. Lawson.	
Twentieth ward—Wm. J. Friday.	
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—William Sprague.	
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Wm. T. Ingram.	
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—Jas. A. Chamberlin.	
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. A. Miller.	
Twenty-third ward—Geo. J. Luckey.	
Twenty-fourth ward—Mark Donnelly.	
Twenty-fifth ward—Jas. Hamilton.	
Twenty-sixth ward—H. B. Chess.	
Twenth-seventh ward, First precinct—Fred. Laurck.	
Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct—Henry Sunshine.	
Twenty-eighth ward—Harry Moore.	
Twenty-ninth ward—Henry Doyle.	
Thirtieth ward—Wm. Lowry.	
Thirty-first ward—Eli Sheck.	
Thirty-second ward—Louis Blanck.	
Thirty-third ward—Nathan Brokaw.	
Thirty-fourth ward—John Auth.	
Thirty-fifth ward—Wm. Cunningham.	
Thirty-sixth ward—Thos. Fording.	
Thirty-seventh ward—Jas. S. Woolwell.	

CONTESTED SEATS.

The following contests were announced: Thirteenth ward, F. C. Bierman, contested by W. J. Rook; Fourteenth ward, Henry C. Evans, contested by Samuel Whitehouse; Thirteenth ward, Eli C. Corbly, contested by Joseph A. Thompson; Thirty-second ward, Louis Hauch, contested by Louis Hauch, of the Twenty-second ward, retain their seats.

The roll was then called on the question of the adoption of the report, and it was rejected by a vote of 39 ayes to 14 nays.

The announcement of the rejection of the report was received with applause.

Mr. Miller then moved that the report be laid on the table, which motion was carried.

Several motions here followed as to the admission of delegates from the contested wards, and it was finally agreed that the roll should be called in each case and the delegates indicate their preference.

The roll was then called in the case of the contest in the Thirteenth ward, and the vote stood 17 for Mr. Bierman to 11 for Mr. Rook.

The announcement of the result occasioned loud demonstrations of applause.

The vote was next taken in reference to the contest in the Fourteenth ward. After the vote had been taken, the clerks announced that the vote stood 19 for Evans to 15 for Whitehouse. The chairman was about to announce a tie vote, when Mr. Hauch stated he desired to vote. His name was then called, and he voted in favor of Mr. Evans. The chairman then announced that Mr. Evans would be admitted. The announcement was received with much excitement, and calls on the part of Mr. Whitehouse for another vote. Mr. Friday moved that the room be cleared of all outsiders, but he was unable to get his motion recognized by the chairman.

Mr. Whitehouse—I dont think that vote was counted right. I want that vote taken over again. I don't believe it was counted right.

The Chairman then put the question as to whether the vote should be taken over again, and it was decided in the negative by a large majority.

On motion, Mr. Corbley, from the Thirtieth ward, and Mr. Hauch, from the Twenty-second ward, were declared as delegates.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

It was then moved and carried that the Convention proceed to make nominations. The following names were proposed:

D. B. Morrison, S. B. McElroy, S. J. Wainwright, H. S. Baum, James Larimer, A. C. Park McKee, J. P. McCord, Samuel Harper and J. Versailles. Before proceeding to a ballot, however, the name of Park McKee was withdrawn.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was called, and the first ballot resulted:

Morrison	17
McElroy	14
Wainwright	20
Baum	16
Larimer	17
Hays	12
Harper	11
Larimer	18
Baum	16
Vannote	9

Messrs. Morrison, Wainwright, McCord and Larimer were then declared nominated.

Messrs. James S., Woodwell, Geo. B. Anderson, Adam Weaver and J. M. Shaffer were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 6.

At eleven o'clock this convention was called to order in the District Court Room No. 2.

Dr. Gilmore took the chair, and nominated John Weis and Robert Glass as Secretaries.

Dr. Gilmore announced that the following credentials for the Legislative Convention No. 6, composed of the South Side county districts, for the nomination of two candidates for the county, would come forward and put in their papers.

After the calling of the roll, Daniel Boden and John Gilfillian were placed in nomination (no opposing candidates), and the votes were called, and resulted: Boden, sixteen; Gilfillian, seven.

Mr. Eoden was declared elected, and in a few remarks took the chair. The temporary Secretaries were then permanent officers of the Convention.

The nominations were closed on three names for the Legislature, as follows: Geo. Archbold of Union township; Geo. Burns, of Findly, and A. B. Young, of Robinson township.

Mr. Espey moved that the nomination be made nine cheers.

A delegate then withdrew the name of Mr. Burns, and moved that Archbold and Young be declared the nominees, which was unanimously passed.

The Chair then announced the next business in order was the selection of delegates to the State Convention. Messrs. Gilmore and Winters were chosen secretaries for the occasion.

Cries of "Archbold," etc., brought the gentleman named to the front. He was thankful for the support he had received, and stated that he would go to Harrisburg in the interests of labor and the welfare of the entire people.

Mr. Young was next called upon to speak, and merely thanked the Convention for the honor conferred.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

This Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court—a new judicial office created under the Constitution—met in District Court Room No. 2, and was called to order by S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The credentials of delegates being called for, the following named gentlemen were admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—J. G. Milligan.	
Second ward—H. B. Herron.	
Third ward—Dr. Wm. Thompson.	
Fifth ward—D. Swan.	
Seventh ward—A. Mason.	
Eighth ward—T. W. Baker.	
South Side—Jos. Hill.	
Tenth ward—Wm. H. McCleary.	
Eleventh ward—Jas. Mcnaffly.	
Twelfth ward, first precinct—J. C. Rayburn.